Volume 163 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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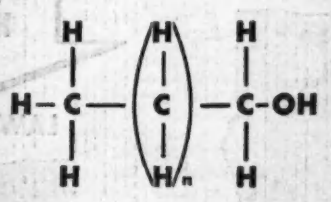

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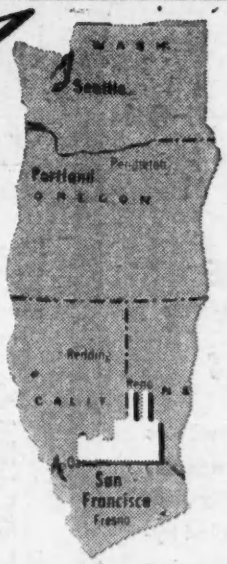

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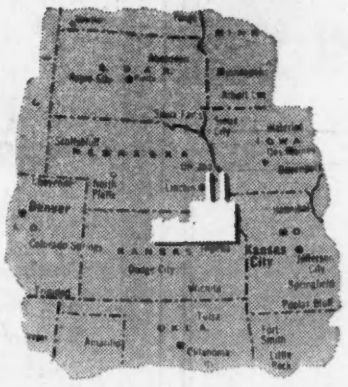

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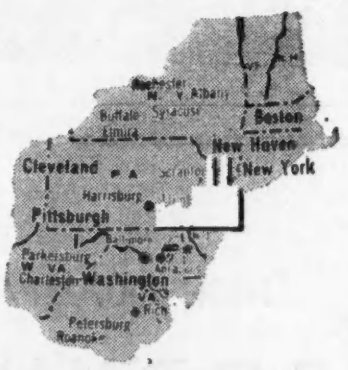

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Bread Ruling Reversal Plea Filed by Atlas Co.

The Atlas Powder Company last week petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to review the decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals sustaining the action of the Federal Security Administrator in the so-called bread standards case prohibiting the use of polyoxyethylene monostearate as one of the ingredients.

The company asked the court to rule on three questions raised in the case:—

1. Whether congress intended by section 401 of the food, drug and cosmetic act to empower the Federal Security Administrator to banish an established ingredient from a standardized food on the negative finding that he could not conclude that there is no likelihood of injury from the use of the ingredient when consumed over a life span.

2. Whether an administrative finding essential to the validity of a purported distinction between two fundamentally similar and competing food ingredients, invoked to permit the use of one ingredient in a standardized food and to exclude the other, may be made as a matter of administrative judgment without any supporting evidence.

Court Power a Question

3. Whether a court of appeals may deny a request for leave to adduce additional evidence under section 701 (f) (2) of the FDA set without independently determining the materiality of the evidence so offered.

In its petition Atlas said that the appeals court rendered a far reaching and important decision about the extent of the power conferred upon the administrator to banish a food ingredient from the market. The administrator ruled that although there is no definite evidence that the company's emulsifying agent, "Myrj 45," would result in injury when consumed in normal amounts, nevertheless results of pharmacalogical tests do not warrant the conclusion that there is no likelihood of injury when consumed over a life span.

"If the administrator has this power," the petition declared, "he can banish an established ingredient from the market without any evidence at all showing affirmatively that there is a reasonable like-

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FSA's Elevation to Cabinet Status Backed by President

A proposal to elevate the status of the Federal Security Agency to cabinet office rank received the endorsement last week of President Eisenhower at a White House meeting with congressional leaders. Indications are, however, that legislation to establish the agency as a department will not be pressed until considerably later in the year.

The plan to reorganize FSA on departmental lines was advanced by the Hoover Commission several years ago, and also found much favor elsewhere. But former President Truman ran into difficulties on the proposal because of congressional opposition to Oscar Ewing, who headed the FSA. It was feared that Mr. Ewing would use the added prestige to further a plan of socialized medicine.

FSA now is headed by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Before she took office, Mrs. Hobby expressed the hope that her post would be raised to one of full cabinet rank. She now attends all cabinet meetings at the White House in recognition by President Eisenhower of the importance of the Federal Security Agency.

It is anticipated that the drug industry and other industries concerned with the work of the FSA will be asked to express their opinion on the advisability of raising the agency to the level of a department. Besides directing the social security and old age benefit programs, FSA also includes the Food and Drug Administration and the Public Health Service under its jurisdiction.

Copper Duty Off to 1954

President Eisenhower signed the copper duty suspension bill (H. R. 568) into law February 14. The new law continues the suspension of the 2 cents per pound import tax on foreign copper until June 30, 1954, unless the price of copper should average 24½ cents per pound or less for a period of thirty days. In such event the tax would be restored automatically.

Adipic Acid Expansion Target Sights Lowered

A reduction in the defense expansion program for adipic acid was announced last week by Ralph S. Trigg, acting assistant director for production of the Office of Defense Mobilization. The revised expansion objective for adipic acid will be 245,000,000 pounds of productive capacity annually by January 1, 1955, or a decrease of 19,000,000 pounds from the original goal. ODM officials said that the revised goal has been filled through issuance of certificates of necessity for rapid tax amortization.

Adipic acid is included in the overall expansion goal for organic chemicals for polyamide fibers, announced last September. No change is being made in the individual goals for the other organic chemicals, adiponitrile, cyclohexane (85 percent), and hexamethylenediamine, used in making polyamide fibers.

Copper Recovery Project Basis of New DMPA Pact

Some 230,000,000 pounds of copper will be recovered from an undeveloped deposit of low-grade ore in the Globe-Miami mining district of Arizona as a result of an agreement announced last week by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Howard I. Young, deputy administrator of DMPA, said a purchase contract has been signed with the Miami Copper Company for production of 230,000,000 pounds of refined copper from an ore body extending out from a deposit of higher-grade ore which the company has been working since 1906 and which is now nearing depletion. It is an underground operation.

The grade of the ore in the undeveloped portion of the mine so low—averaging only ten pounds of recoverable copper per ton of ore—that extension of the present mining operation after the higher-grade ore is exhausted would be out of the question under the copper ceiling price of 24.5c. per pound, Mr. Young said. Miami Copper, however, has agreed to undertake production at a price of 27.35c. per pound, f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points, or 2.85c. a pound over the present ceiling. This has been guaranteed by DMPA.

Production from the undeveloped Miami deposit is expected to get under way during the first six months of 1955. In addition to the 230,000,000 pounds of electrolytically refined copper, the deposit is expected to yield a considerable amount of molybdenum. Moreover, the government has an option on 120,000,000 pounds of refined copper from the present mine at the average market price for the month of delivery.

Butylene Now Earmarked For RFC Rubber Program

Butylene production from three plants, previously under directives to supply this material for the aviation gasoline program, has been restored to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the synthetic rubber program, it was announced February 17 by Deputy Petroleum Administrator J. Ed Warren.

Restoration of the butylene production to RFC without affecting aviation gasoline output is now possible, Mr. Warren said, because arrangements have been worked out with a number of petroleum refiners for replacement of the material with an equivalent amount of codimer—a liquid produced from butylene which is equally suitable for aviation gasoline manufacture.

Mr. Warren pointed out that the Petroleum Administration for Defense was authorized by the Office of Defense Mobilization to direct the butylenes from the three plants into aviation gasoline until February 20. Production from one plant was returned to RFC on January 15, from another effectively on February 1, and from the third on February 12, 1953. Formal notices of the termination of the directive went to the plants on January 15, February 9, and February12. From the first of the year the three plants have supplied in total about 40,000 barrels of butylene for use in manufacturing high-octane aviation gasoline.

In mid-1952 the synthetic rubber division of RFC released the butylene production of the three plants to PAD for six months because there was no need for this production in the synthetic-rubber program at that time. On January 1, RFC desired to regain control of the production, but ODM, in the light of the critical shortage of aviation fuel, gave PAD the power to direct the butylene into aviation gasoline. This power was originally granted for the period through January 20, and was later extended to run through February 20.

Sulpha, Antibiotic Drugs Again Licensed by OIT

The Office of International Trade has resumed the licensing of export shipments of sulpha and antibiotic drugs on a limited scale to meet the needs of the flood areas of Europe. Officials said last week, however, that the curbs on exports are not being lifted entirely.

The agency first began restricting the issuance of licenses for sulpha drugs and antibiotics last November when it was discovered that the drugs were finding their way into communist bloc countries including Red China. Shipments were practically halted in later months while the situation was reviewed with industry representatives and officials of the importing countries.

It was stated last week that the review is still going on, but limited shipments are being permitted again to meeet emergency situations.

Coal Chemicals, Drugs Pricing Lids Taken Off

Price controls on coal chemicals, drugs, cosmetics, and a host of other products and services were rovoked by the Office of Price Stabilization February 18 in its third major decontrol order carrying out White House directives to bring an orderly end to the price control program.

OPS director Joseph H. Freehill estimated that the action affected about $50,000,000,000 worth of items at the consumer level. The bulk of consumer goods are now free of price controls, he added, and attention is now being focused more on the field of raw materials and manufacturers' prices.

While the decontrol action cut across many areas of interest to OPD readers, they left a number of items still under control. For example, while drugs, cosmetics and toiletries are decontrolled, the orders affected the end products generally and did not decontrol such items as essential or volatile oils, lanolin and wool greases, perfume bases and fixatives, or aromatic and related chemicals such as vanillin, coumarin, eugenol and geraniol. It is expected that these will be contained in the next batch of decontrol orders, however, issued probably sometime this week.

Imported Botanical Drugs

Imported botanical drugs were not mentioned in the drug decontrol announcement, but it was learned that they are included in the decontrol action. Domestic botanical drugs have been exempt from price control for a number of months. In general terms, commodities and services decontrolled by the February 18 action included the following:—

Drugs and cosmetics; lumber, wood products and related services; coal, all other solid fuels and related commodities and services; certain consumer services; commercial and industrial services except those used directly in the production of commodities still under price control; brokerage fees and agency commissions on transactions involving exempted commodities; dairy products and oleomargarine and manufacturers' sales of thousands of consumer items previously decontrolled at wholesale and retail levels.

Also, miscellaneous consumer soft goods, including hairs and fibers (silk, bristles, kapok, etc.) and products made from plastic sheeting and printed plastic

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Sulphur Export License Filing Dates Are Shifted

The Office of International Trade has changed the dates for filing applications for licenses covering exports of sulphur during the second quarter of this year. Such applications must be filed between March 1 and March 31. Heretofore the filing date was March 15 through April 15.

The announcement covered sulphur, ground, refined, sulphur and flower, included under schedule B No. 571500. Applications covering crushed sulphur are no longer subject to specific filing schedules, and may therefore be submitted at any time. The agency also announced that export quotas have been established for the first quarter of 1953 for sulphur formulations containing 20 percent or more sulphur and agricultural sulphur, n.e.c., at 41,000,000 pounds sulphur content.

An export quota of 90,000 pounds was also established for crude tung oil for the first quarter, and 100,000 pounds for commercial and sulphonated castor oil.

Nickel Ceiling Prices Raised for All Sellers

The Office of Price Stabilization has authorized all sellers of primary nickel products to increase their ceiling prices by 3½ cents a pound to offset a similar increase in the price of Canadian nickel On January 14 Canadian nickel was increased by that amount. Under the so-called Herlong amendment to the defense production act, distributors of the International Nickel Company were permitted to pass through this increase in their ceiling prices. In order to permit all sellers to sell primary nickel on the same basis as these distributors, the action permits other sellers also to increase their ceiling prices by 3½ cents.

Phosphate Rock Pricing Freed

Almost 150 metals and minerals and their various processed forms were included in the decontrol action of the Office of Price Stabilization contained in General Overriding Regulation 9, issued by the agency and made effective February 13. Included among the various items were such industrially important commodities as phosphate rock, bismuth, and fluorspar.

Items that were decontrolled were listed under the following categories:—

Andalusite; antimony metal; antimony (needle); antimony residues; antimony sulphides (metals); aplite; asbestos textile products (cable, filters, cloth, tape, lapp, yarn, roving, wick thread, listing, tubing, rope, cord); babbitt metal scrap; baddeleyite; barite (barytes or barium sulphate); barium metal; bismuth; boron carbide (abrasive grain); borosil; bortam, and brucite (when used for magnesium metal).

Cadmium, metallic (primary, secondary anodes, special shapes, bars, sticks, other straight and flat drums); cadmium scrap; Carolina stone; casting metal (lead base); celestite; cerium; chalk (bulk); clays (activated, ball, bleaching, china, paper, slip, stoneware); Cornwall stone; corundum; diamond dust; diamonds (industrial); diatomite (diatomaceous earth); die cast scrap and die cast slab; drilling mud; emery; engraver's plates (zinc); feldspar; flint (except cigarette lighter); fluorspar (ceramic and metallurgical grades), and frit.

Also, gallium; garnet; gasket metal (lead); germanium; gilsonite; gold ores and concentrates; gold semi-fabricated (except dental gold); graphite products (except for electrical uses); greensand; ground mica; halloysite; illmenite; iridium metal (waste, and products except jewelry); kieselguhr; lead (antimonial); lead bars; lead (bullet, rod and wire); lead bullion; lead flashing sheet; lead (metallic); lead net and seine; lead ores and concentrates; lead ores-royalties; lead pipe and sheet (antimonial, chemical, tellurium, and tellurium antimonial); lead pipe (tin lined); lead powder; lead (primary); lead residues; lead scrap; lead (secondary, including caulking lead); lead shot (drop shot, buckshot, chilled); lead tape; lead wire; lithium compounds; lithium metals, and lithium ores and concentrates.

Magnesium and magnesium alloy ingot; magnesium ingot (remelt); magnesium ingot (secondary); magnesium mill products (sheet, strip, rod, tubing, plate and

—Continued on Page 90

Fuel Oil Import Flow Seen Peril to US Coal

Representatives in congress from the coal mining states launched a movement in the house last week to curb imports of fuel oil into the United States on the grounds that they are depriving the coal industry of a major share of the fuels market of the east.

Supported with statistical data supply by the National Coal Association detailing how the imports of fuel oil might affect the coal industry of the various congressional districts, fourteen congressmen introduced bills to limit fuel oil imports to not more than 5 percent of last year's domestic demand for the oil.

The bills, which were identical in all respects, were referred to the house ways and means committee for study. There was no indication from the committee of what action it might take.

Bishop Cites Coal Grievances

Typical of the complaints filed by the coal mining states congressmen was the statement placed in the *Congressional Record* by Rep. C. W. Bishop of Illinois. Mr. Bishop said:—

"Residual fuel oil is competitive with coal for the generation of electric power and for industrial uses. The amount of such oil imported into the east coast of this country last year was sufficient to inflict a 31,000,000-ton loss on coal's markets, and no relief is in sight unless this congress acts to curb this tidal wave of disaster and poverty that has its origin in foreign refineries."

The bills were among several score or

—*Continued on Page 89*

CMRA Farm Chemicals Meeting Program Outlined

The Chemical Market Research Association has outlined program plans for its agricultural chemicals meeting, to be held February 25 and 26 at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Harold H. Shepard, of the Production and Marketing Administration, will discuss "Trends in the Production and Consumption of Pesticidal Chemicals." W. C. Dutton, director of field research for agricultural chemicals, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will have as his topic, "What's New and What's Needed in Agricultural Chemicals." Richard M. Lawrence, of Monsanto Chemical Company's general development department, St. Louis, Mo., will talk on "Mapping the Markets for Soil Conditioners."

William N. Watmough, jr., vice-president of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, will report on "The Present Consumption of Plant Food Materials in the US." Dr. Russell Coleman, president of the National Fertilizer Association, will outline "Opportunities for Marketing Fertilizers in the US." S. L. Nevins, vice-president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, will have as his subject, "What's New and What's Needed in Agriculture."

Dinner speaker will be Lynn D. Poole, director of public relations at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Mr. Poole will give an address entitled, "Behind the Scenes with the Johns Hopkins' Science Review."

Interhandle Given 3 Months To Prop Gen'l Aniline Claim

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia held February 19 that Interhandle, a Swiss holding company, must either produce certain papers supporting its claims of control of the General Aniline & Film Corporation within three months or face dismissal of its suit for recovery of the property from the Alien Property Custodian.

The company has claimed that it could not file the supporting records because they had been seized by the Swiss government and were subject to the Swiss economic secrecy law. Federal judge Bolitha J. Laws ruled, however, that in American courts American law must prevail even though compliance would violate the laws of a foreign government. General Aniline had been seized by the government during the war as enemy owned property.

The government claimed that Interhandle, although a Swiss corporation, was itself dominated by Germans and therefore was not entitled to recovery of the property. Judge Laws said that the banking records, which are the papers in dispute, are among the best possible indications of ownership and the control of a corporation. He noted that such records are not privileged in this country and must be produced when demanded by the courts. Neutral as well as United States citizens must meet the requirements of United States courts, he said.

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Tidelands Policy Support Expected

Administration policy with respect to pending legislation to return title to the so-called tidelands over to the states is expected to be detailed to the house judiciary committee this week with the appearance of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay and other government officials.

It is expected that testimony supporting the legislation will come from the administration, which up to the present time has kept quiet on the issue except for the statement made during the political campaign by President Eisenhower that he favored state ownership of the land.

Hearings on the legislation started last week before two congressional committees—the house judiciary committee and the senate interior affairs committee—and while Attorney General Herbert Brownell made a brief appearance before the house committee, his testimony related chiefly to the executive order of President Truman issued a few days before the end of his term, transferring the offshore lands to the Navy department.

Mr. Brownell told the committee that while it was thought that the executive order established a naval petroleum reserve out of the offshore lands, it did noth-

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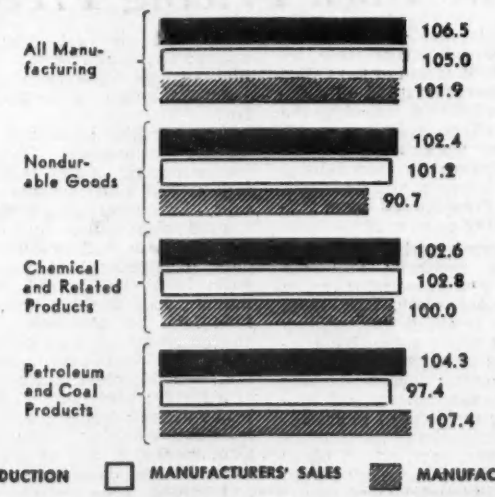
Business in November, 1952

100=Same Month in 1951



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Price Index Dips Slightly

The overall OPD price index declined 0.01 point last week. In the first price activity in approximately two months, the petroleum derivatives market featured advances in crude diesel fuel oil at California wells. Aside from the advance in this market index, other markets reflected downward trends and some markets were inactive pricewise.

As a result of an earlier advance in nickel metal, nickel salts were advanced in the heavy chemicals section. Included in the advance were nickel acetate, carbonate, chloride, formate, nitrate and sulphate. Quicksilver was down in this market. Dried blood, lindane and tankage were reduced in the agricultural chemicals market. The index in the essential oils market declined, due to reductions in caraway, nutmeg and Bourbon vetiver oils.

In both degree and number, price changes in the botanical market weighed more heavily on the down side. Chamomile flowers, pink root and witch-hazel leaves were among items advanced in the botanical market. Imported angelica root, golden seal root, ipecac root and Zanzibar clove were included among items reduced in this market. Price changes in the textile and leather chemicals market consisted of an advance in valonia extract and a reduction in potato starch. The oils, fats and waxes section had several advances, including copra, grease, lard, soybean meal and linseed, peanut, rapeseed, soybean, tung and corn oils. Carnauba wax, peanut meal and palm oils were lowered.

There were no price changes in the coal chemicals section. Feed grade blackstrap molasses was advanced in the drugs and fine chemicals section. Black nickel oxide was advanced and red vermilion quicksilver was cut in the protective coatings materials market.

Except for forty-nine changes in botanicals listed on page 73, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed oil, ½c. per lb. (84).
Copra, $15 per ton (84).
Crude, bulk, Calif., 10c. per bbl. (52).
Fuel, diesel, Calif., 1 8/10c. per gal. (52).
Greases, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (84).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (59).
Nickel acetate, 0.8c. per lb. (42).
Carbonate, 1.05c. per lb. (42).
Chloride, 0.35c. per lb. (42).
Formate, 0.85c. per lb. (42).
Nitrate, 0.7c. per lb. (42).
Oxide, black, 2.7c. per lb. (78).
Sulphate, 0.75c. per lb. (42).
Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, 5c. per lb. (75).
Coconut, crude, 1¼c. per lb. (84).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (84).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (84).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, ½c. per lb. (84).
Peanut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (84).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (84).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (84).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (84).
Tallow, No. 1, ½c. per lb. (84).
fancy, ½c. per lb.
Valonia extract, ¼c. per lb. (37).

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (49).
Lindane, 99%, technical, $1.75 per lb. (49).
Oil, caraway, NF, 15c. per lb. (75).
Nutmeg, USP, dist., EL, 10c. per lb. (75).
Officica, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Palm, ½c. per lb. (84).
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (75).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (84).
Potato starch, f.o.b. Maine, ¼c. per lb. (37).
Quicksilver, $4 per flask (42).
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb. (78).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (49).
Wax, carnauba, crude, No. 3, 2c. per lb. (84).
Ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb. (84).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

February 20, 1953	February 13, 1953	February 22, 1952
107.89	107.90	112.40

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

The Food and Drug Administration amended its regulations last week covering the certification of antibiotic products to exempt biological products containing antibiotics, under certain conditions. The amendments became effective February 14.

The order stated that biological drugs containing penicillin, streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, aureomycin, bacitracin, or chloramphenicol are exempt from certification, if the antibiotic is used only as a preservative and the biological drug is conspicuously so labeled and the drugs have been licensed under the Public Health Service act of July 1, 1944, or under the virus-serum-toxin act of March 4, 1913.

AIChE Sets Program For Parley in Biloxi

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its national meeting in the Buena Vista hotel and the White House, Biloxi, Miss., March 8 through 11, with local sections of the AICHE at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., acting as hosts to the national group.

Registration and a "get acquainted" party will feature the activities of the opening day. On the morning of March 9 there will be concurrent technical sessions, one a symposium on "Mineral Engineering Technics for Chemical Engineers—Part I —Flotation," and the other a general program. At the symposium N. Morash will preside and the following papers will be presented:—

"Introduction to Flotation," E. H. Crabtree, jr., director of milling, the Eagle-Picher Company, Miami, Okla.

"Theory of Flotation," P. L. deBruyn, assistant professor of mineral enginering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"Flotation Kinetics," N. Arbiter, assistant professor of mineral enginering, Columbia University, New York.

"Phosphate Flotation," I. M. LeBaron, director of resarch laboratories. International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

"Froth Flotation of Chalcopyrite as Practiced at the Lebanon Concentrator Plant of the Bethlehem Cornwall Corporation at Lebanon, Pa.," A. E. Anderson, chief metallurgist, Bethlehem Cornwall.

Hixson to Preside

A. N. Hixson will preside at the general meeting in the morning, and the following papers will be presented:—

"Variables Affecting Activity of Molybdena-Alumina Hydroforming Catalyst in Aromatization of Cyclohexane," C. G. Ruderhausen, C. C. Watson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

"Kinetics of Catalytic Cracking of Cumene," T. E. Corrigan, J. C. Carber, H. F. Rase, R. S. Kirk, University of Wisconsin.

"Kinetics of the Catalytic Cracking of Alkylbenzenes," H. F. Rase, R. S. Kirk.

"Heat Transfer in Forced Convection Film Boiling," LeRoy A. Bromley, N. R. LeRoy, J. A. Robbers, radiation laboratory and department of chemistry and chemical engineering, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

On March 9 a third technical session will be held in the afternoon, and will be part two of the morning's session. The following papers will be presented:—

"Adsorption in Flotation," C. L. Mantell, chairman, department of chemical engineering,

—*Continued on page 90*

Petroleum Wax Development Is Announced by Warwick

Maurycy Bloch, vice-president of Warwick Wax Company, Inc., subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the development of "Cardis One," the first emulsifiable petroleum wax with a penetration of one-two. "Cardis One" was developed by Dr. John J. Fish, technical director of Warwick, and is said to be the hardest emulsifiable petroleum wax on the market. The material has a melting point of 195-200 degrees Fahrenheit, and is produced at the Warwick wax refinery, Chanute, Kans.

Warwick claims that through the use of "Cardis One," the greatest wear resistant and scuff-resistant polish films with the highest gloss and durability are obtainable.

Mathieson, Squibb Officer

John C. Leppart has been appointed executive vice-president of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and president of its E. R. Squibb & Sons Division, New York. Mathieson has also announced completion of a final plan of organization, required by that corporation's growing and more diversified business, which included the election of the following:—President, Thomas S. Nichols; financial vice-president, Stanley deJ. Osborne; vice-president responsible for research and engineering, Carl F. Prutton; vice-president responsible for commercial development, Russell Hopkinson; vice-president responsible for all overseas activities, Theodore Weicker, jr.

Givaudan and Affiliates Now Headed by Durrer

The Givaudan Corporation, New York, has elected E. R. Durrer president of the company and its affiliates, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., Givaudan Flavors, Inc., Sindar Corporation and Givaudan-Foreign, Inc.

Mr. Durrer succeeds Dr. Eric C. Kunz, who had retired from the active management of the company in 1947 when Mr. Durrer assumed the executive management in his capacity as executive vice-president. The other officers elected were:—Vice-president and secretary, F. N. Bangs; treasurer, H. F. Duffy; vice-president in charge of production and research, Dr. Max Luthy, and vice-president in charge of sales, R. E. Horsey.

Phelps Dodge Corp. Picks Ireland as New Director

The Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, has announced the election of R. Livingston Ireland to its board of directors, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of George M. Humphrey, who has become Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ireland is chairman of the executive committee of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company and of the M. A. Hanna Company.

CCDA 1953 Honor Award Goes to Kenneth Klipstein

Kenneth H. Klipstein, assistant general manager and head of the technical department of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been announced as the 1953 medalist for the annual award conferred by the Commercial Chemical Development Association for outstanding accomplishment in commercial chemical development. The award is to be made at a dinner honoring Mr. Klipstein following the annual open meeting of the association on March 23 at the Statler hotel, New York.

As a background for his career in development work at Calco, Mr. Klipstein spent seven years in research with E. C.

Kenneth H. Klipstein

Klipstein & Sons, Inc., which he joined in 1924. His association with Calco began with the merger of Klipstein & Sons with the Calco Chemical Company in 1933.

Mr. Klipstein's work on sales promotion at Calco was interrupted by the war, and from 1941 to 1945 he organized and managed the priorities and price control department of American Cyanamid. His assignment on returning to Calco in 1945 was to take charge of the new products development program. A second interruption in Mr. Klipstein's career with Calco occurred in March, 1951, when he was appointed deputy director of the chemical

—*Continued on page 90*

FDA War on Quacks Gets Hotter, Drug Parley Hears

The Food and Drug Administration is stepping up its hot war against medical quacks Commissioner Charles W. Crawford revealed last week in an address before the food, drug and cosmetic law section of the New York State Bar Association. Mr. Crawford called attention to action of the supreme court in refusing to review three recent cases against practitioners who claim to cure cancer. He said that FDA had investigations coming to a conclusion in several other cases which it would make every effort to crown with equal success.

Mr. Crawford said that worthless concoctions for treatment of such dread diseases as cancer, diabetes, and tuberculosis, which many years ago could be found on the shelves of the corner drug store, are today exploited through practitioners and treatment centers in various guises—tourist camps, bath house sanitariums, and phony clinics. He said that as long as they operate on a local basis FDA can take no action, but that the clever operator will attract patients from other states. The resulting interstate transactions in the fake remedies provide a basis for federal action.

Cyanamid Moves Perkinson, Walker to Higher Positions

L. C. Perkinson has been elected vice-president and G. C. Walker has been made treasurer of the American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Mr. Perkinson had been treasurer since 1945 and a director since 1946. Mr. Walker had been assistant treasurer since 1951.

Mr. Perkinson joined Cyanamid in 1921. In 1939 he was elected assistant treasurer and comptroller. He is a director of the Southern Minerals Corporation, the Jefferson Chemical Company, and is an officer and/or director of numerous Cyanamid subsidiaries. Mr. Walker joined Cyanamid's accounting department in 1933, became assistant manager of the tax department in 1939, and manager in 1945.

Chemical Projects Get Additional US Tax Aid

An additional group of certificates of necessity permitting rapid amortization of the costs of new or expanded facilities in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period January 29 through February 11 by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The certificates were among some 167 projects valued at $248,509,247 approved during this period by the agency.

With these additional certificates, projects having an investment value of $24,891,424,000 have been declared eligible for rapid amortization since the start of the defense program. Of the total investment value, $15,233,708,000 or 61 percent can be amortized at the accelerated rate.

Several large projects were included in the latest batch of approved certificates. General Petroleum Corporation received three certificates for petroleum refining facilities at Whatcom County, Wash., valued at $35,800,000; Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb., received a certificate for railroad transportation facilities costing $18,900,000, of which 55 percent was allowed for rapid amortization; and Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif., received a certificate for $13,546,250 of new railroad facilities, of which 70 percent can be rapidly amortized.

In the area of the chemical industry, certificates were awarded and rapid amortization allowed for the following:—

Formaldehyde—Celanese Corporation of America, Belvidere, Warren County, N. J., $1,200,000 invested and 55 percent allowed.

Manganese—Pioche Manganese Company, Henderson, Nev., $650,040 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Methylene chloride—Belle Alkali Company, Belle, W. Va., $419,000 invested in one project and 60 percent allowed, and $51,000 invested in another project and 70 percent allowed.

Oxygen—Air Products, Inc., Emmaus, Pa., $28,000 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Phosphatic fertilizers—E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Company, Tuscola, Ill., $916,000 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Phosphorus oxychloride — Monsanto Chemical Company, Monsanto, Ill., $945,000 invested and 70 percent allowed.

Serums and Plasma—Don Baxter, Inc., Glendale, Calif., $93,446 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Tungsten—L. & W. Tungsten Company, Tonopah, Nev., $24,390 invested and 70 percent allowed; Round Valley Tungsten Company, near Bishop, Inyo County, Calif., $18,483 invested and 70 percent allowed; Black Rock Mining Corporation, Hiko, Nev., $1,395,000 invested and 70 percent allowed; a second project at Bishop, Calif., $750,000 invested and 70 percent allowed.

Dodge & Olcott Elects J. L. Cassullo President

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has elected John L. Cassullo president to fill the post vacated by the death of Joseph F. Rudolph. R. V. Behrens has been elected treasurer, succeeding F. H. Kirn, who has resigned.

Fred H. Leonhardt, jr., secretary, has been named vice-president in charge of production and research, and L. Young has been assigned the newly-created post of assistant treasurer. Other Dodge & Olcott officers are:—V. H. Fischer, first vice-president, and C. O. Homan, vice-president in charge of sales.

Continental Can Elects Betner a Vice-President

Benjamin C. Betner, jr., has been elected a vice-president of the Continental Can Company, New York. Mr. Betner was formerly president of the Benjamin C. Betner Company, whose assets and business were recently acquired by Continental. In his new capacity, he will be in charge of the Betner Division, which will continue as a separate unit, manufacturing small and medium-sized bags from various materials.

Verona Chemical Reports Opening Dyestuffs Division

The Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has announced the opening of a new independent division, to be known as Verona Dyestuffs and located in Union, N. J. The division, it was announced, will specialize in fast colors for the textile industry and will offer for sale a full line of imported and domestic dyestuffs, intermediates and auxiliary products. W. L. Swenson is vice-president in charge of the division.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada has found another convert on the Federal Trade Commission for his bill that would write the "good faith" doctrine of the supreme court in the Standard Oil of Indiana case into law. He is Commissioner Albert A. Carretta. This makes two of the five-member commission supporting the bill. The other is Lowell Mason.

The senator's "good faith" bill has been a bitterly fought issue since the supreme court decision, with the FTC majority lined up against it abetted by the liberals in congress, and the business interests on the other side. Now there is a vacancy on the commission which is to be filled with a Republican, and the prospects are that in the next lineup the commission majority will be in favor of the bill.

Commisisoner Carretta told the senator the other day that he believes his bill is a good one and that it will go along way towards clarifying, for businessmen and for the FTC, the intent of congress relative to the good faith defense which is available to sellers under the Robinson-Patman act. The bill makes it a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for a seller to show that his price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor. A seller would not be deemed to have acted in good faith, however, if he knew or should have known that the lower price or more extensive services or facilities which he met were in fact unlawful.

OPS Staff Going Fast

The Office of Price Stabilization is firing its workers as fast as it is decontrolling the commodities that have been under price ceilings. Price Director Freehill says that employees are being given thirty-day notices of their release immediately following issuance of decontrol orders affecting the commodity areas in which they work.

About 2,000 employees—1,700 in field offices and 300 in Washington—have received notices that their jobs are being abolished effective March 17. Most of the remaining 2,500 staff members—1,300 in the field offices and 1,200 in Washington —will be released by stages before price controls expire April 30.

To ease the shock of separation from

—*Continued on page 49*

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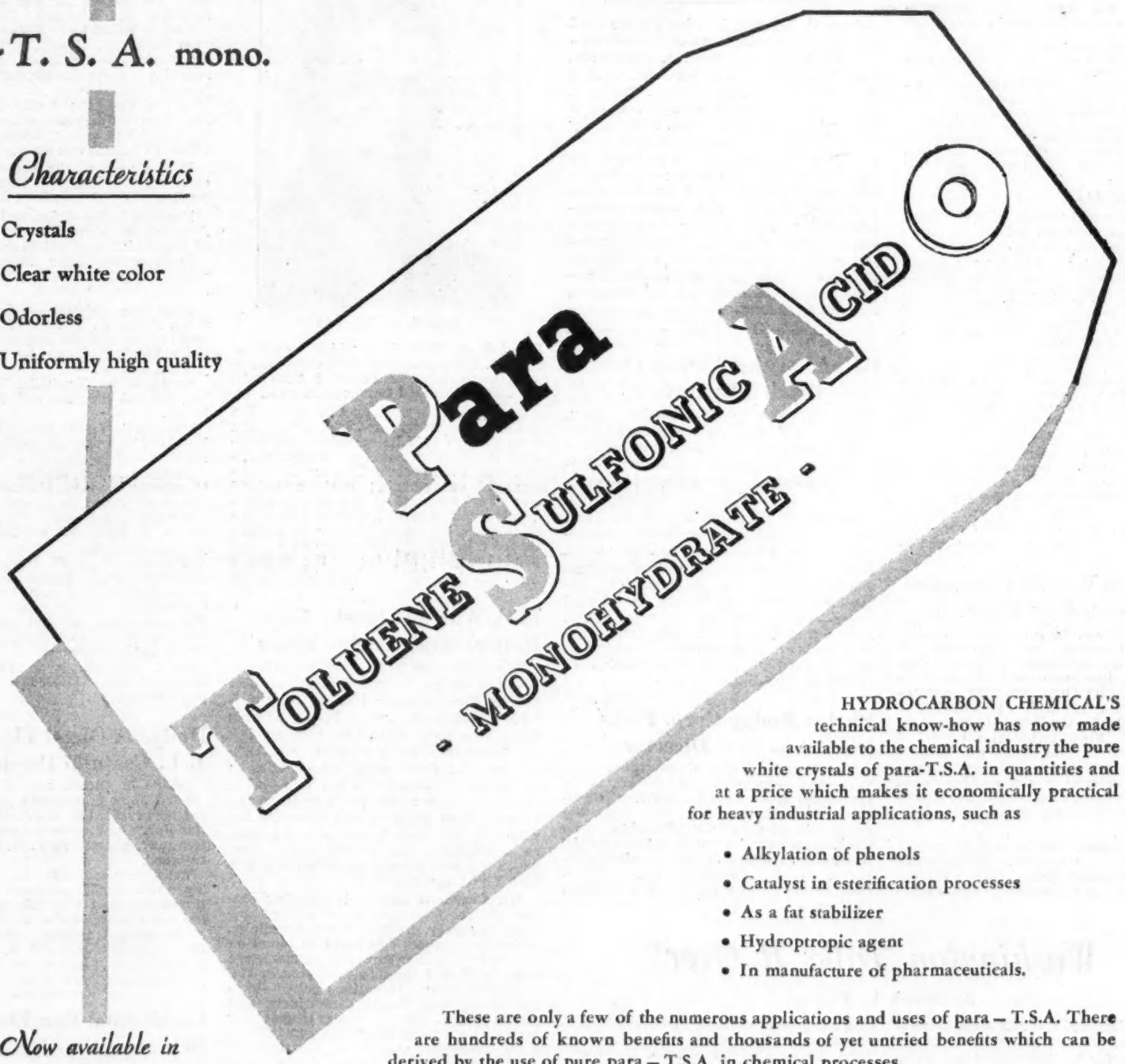

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Association Meetings

(Meetings in **boldface** *are this week)*

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler, Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, March 15-19; fall meeting, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, combined contact committee, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 19-20; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Buena Vista hotel, White House, Biloxi, Miss., March 8-11.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Oil Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler, Tuller, Sheraton-Cadillac hotels, Detroit, Mich., March 2-6; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Water Works Association, annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 10-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 26.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Consumers Cooperative Association, fertilizer industry safety conference, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 2-3.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 20-22.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Sherman hotel, Chicago, March 16-20.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual conference, exhibit, Statler hotel, St. Louis, March 9-11.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Sanitary Supply association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-25.

National Vitamin Foundation, scientific sessions, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, March 4.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, March 10.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2-6.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, March 11; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Chemurgic Conference Agenda Plans Outlined

The National Farm Chemurgic Council has announced plans for its eighteenth annual chemurgic conference, to be held March 9 through 11 at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo. The theme will be "Can Industry and Agriculture Supply the Ever-Growing Population?"

James H. Burrell, chairman of the council's executive committee, will preside at the opening day's session. M. F. Taggart, of the O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind., will speak on "The Chemurgic Story" and L. F. Livingston, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will present a talk on "Better Things for Better Living." This will be followed by the showing of a film entitled, "Production, Key to Plenty."

E. G. Cherbonnier will preside at the morning session on March 10. Dr. B. T. Shaw, of the Department of Agriculture, will give an illustrated talk on "Population, Land and Resources Prospects." W. E. Glennon, of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, will speak on "Food and Feed Prospects" and Dr. Roland E. Bethke, vice-president and director or research for the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo., will present a talk on "Chemurgic Materials Prospects."

Doane to Preside

D. Howard Doane, of the Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo., will preside at the afternoon session. The following papers will be presented:—"Advances in Soil Fertility," Russell Coleman, president, National Fertilizer Association; "New Ideas in Water Resources," Dr. Gregoire Gutzeit, director of laboratories, General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago, and "Wastes That the Soil Can Use," Dr. H. J. Prebluda, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of the National Distillers Products Corporation, New York.

Wheeler McMillen, president of the council, will preside at a banquet, which will be held on the evening of March 10. The principal speaker will be J. D. Sykes, vice-president of the Ralston Purina Company, whose topic will be "Industry of Tomorrow."

Symposium Planned

On March 11 Daniel B. Curll, jr., of the Lee Higginson Corporation, New York, will preside at a symposium. The following talks will be presented:—Chlorophyll, Carotene and Xanthophyl," Dr. Everett M. Burdick, American Chlorophyll Division of Strong, Cobb & Co., Lake Worth, Fla.; "Vegetable Fats and Oils," Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, vice-president, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; "Corn Cobs," J. W. Ashbrook, Baw Industries, Rossville, Ill.; "Waxey Corn," Carlyle G. Caldwell, vice-president, National Starch Products, Inc., Plainfield,

—Continued on page 51

Vitamin Foundation Scientific Sessions Plans Announced

The National Vitamin Foundation has announced the program for the scientific sessions of its annual meeting, which will be held March 4 in the Biltmore hotel, New York. Dr. H. B. Sebrell, jr., director of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., will be chairman of the morning session, while Dr. H. D. Kruse, executive secretary of the committee on public health relations of the New York Academy of Medicine, will serve as chairman of the afternoon session.

The following papers will be presented at the morning session:—"Newer Knowledge of the Metabolism of Tocopherols in Human Tissues," by Dr. Karl E. Mason, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; "Studies on the Functions of Vitamin B_6," by Dr. E. W. McHenry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.; "Vitamin A Metabolism in Health and Disease," by Dr. B. M. Kagan, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, and "Neuropathology in Vitamin B_{12} Deficiency," by Dr. W. F. Alexander, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

The afternoon session will hear the reading of the following papers:—"The Experimental Production of Niacin Deficiency With Emphasis on Liver Pathology," by Dr. M. K. Horwitt, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill.; "Folic Acid and Citrovorum Factor in Human Nutrition," by Dr. William J. Darby, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. ;"Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotics in Child Growth," by Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, Guatemala; "Vitamin B_{12} as a Growth Factor in Undernourished Italian Children," by Dr. Roberto Funaro, Nutrition Clinics Fund, New York, and "Nutrition in Pregnancy," by Dr. W. T. Tompkins, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

TAPPI Reviews Research Gains; George H. Pringle New President

Research strides made by pulp and paper technologists during the past year were detailed at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, held February 16 to 19 at the Comodore hotel, New York.

In his farewell address, Kenneth P. Geohegan, retiring president of TAPPI, declared that the progress made by the pulp and paper industry during the past twenty-five years has been more than half due to the material furnished by the association. He pointed out that the literature of the paper industry, as in other industries, is found primarily in the papers of technical groups, and urged enlargement of TAPPI's national staff and office facilities. Secretary R. G. Macdonald outlined the association's steady growth over the past several years and termed TAPPI's annual meeting "an index of the progress being made in the field of pulp and paper technology."

The tellers committee reported that on the basis of returns of the mail ballot held prior to the annual meeting, George H. Pringle, vice-president in charge of white paper operations for the Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, has been elected as TAPPI's new president. Karl O. Elderkin, of Bowaters Southern Paper Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected vice-president.

Executive Committee Elections

Elected to the association's executive committee for three-year terms were the following:—Norman I. Bearse, Champion International Company, Lawrence, Mass.; John Buss, Provincial Paper, Ltd.; Harry C. Moore, Beloit Iron Works, Beloit, Wis., and Charles J. Sibler, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York.

A high-point of the four-day meeting was the presentation of the TAPPI gold medal to Roger C. Griffin, retired technical pioneer of the paper industry. Presentation was made at the annual luncheon on February 19 by James d'Arcy Clark, general chairman of the association's testing division.

Mr. Geohegan, who is vice-president and technical director of the Aetna Paper Company, a division of Howard Paper Mills, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, reviewed the developments of the association during his administration and briefly discussed problems of local sections. He said that TAPPI carefully scrutinizes proposed research projects to make certain that they do not duplicate work carried on elsewhere or work that has been done before.

Other Criteria in Selections

Two other important criteria figure in the selection of these projects, he added. First, such projects, before receiving approval, must be limited to an amount the TAPPI research fund can afford. In addition, these projects must be of sufficient general interest to the association's membership at large.

The meat of the program was given over to technical sessions on such subjects as corrugated containers, water, structural fibrous materials, fundamental research, acid pulping, fourdrinier and cylinder papermaking, wax testing, pulp purification and chemical engineering, statistics, container evaluation and development, semi-chemical pulping, paper deinking, preparation of paper materials, chemical products and alkaline pulping, microbiology, digester corrosion and chemical methods and packaging materials testing. About eighty papers were presented.

Speaking on "Water Supplies for Papermaking, Past, Present and Future," C. A. Snavely, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, stated that this is a period of rapid technological and social change

—Continued on page 86

Pitts. Analytical Chemistry Group Maps Conference

The program for the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, to be held March 2 through 6 in the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced.

The conference is being sponsored by the analytical chemistry group of the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society and the Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh. An exposition of modern laboratory equipment will be a part of the conference and a number of committees of the American Society of Testing Materials will hold their meetings during the conference.

On March 2 there will be three sessions on analytical chemistry. On the following day there will be two sessions each on analytical chemistry and mass spectrometry. A general session will be held on March 4, with addresses of welcome to be given by J. Raynor Churchill, chairman of the Spectroscopy Society, and W. R. Sayre, president of the analytical chemistry group of the Pittsburgh section of the ACS. The following papers are scheduled to be presented:—

Papers at General Session

"The Quality of Reagent Chemicals," by Edward Wichers, chief of the division of chemistry of the National Bureau of Standards; "Point by Point Chemical Analysis by X-Ray Spectrography," by A. Guinier, visiting professor at the University of Illinois, and "Locating Non-Metal Atoms in Interstitial Alloys," by K. H. Jack, Westinghouse Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

A dinner will be held during the evening of March 4, with Dr. Armand R. Collett, dean of arts and sciences at West Virginia University, the principal speaker. His topic will be "Chemical Harmonics." H. F. Beeghly, of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, will be the toastmaster. Also scheduled for the same day are sessions on analytical chemistry and mass spectrometry and a symposium on x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy.

Closing Days' Sessions

The program for March 5 includes sessions on mass spectrometry, spectrochemical analysis of non-metallic samples, instrumentation for spectroscopy and solid state infrared spectroscopy. On the agenda for March 6 are two sessions on spectrochemical analysis, and meetings on infrared and ultraviolet spectrometry, and infrared, ultraviolet and x-ray spectrometry.

Canadian Paint Conference To Be Held in Two Cities

The seventh divisional conference of the protective coatings division of the Chemical Institute of Canada will be held in duplicate in Montreal and Toronto. The program includes papers on resins, polymer emulsions, traffic paints, infra-red spectroscopy, moisture problems and a five-man panel discussion on paint testing. The same speakers and program will be presented March 12 at the Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, and March 13 at the Royal York hotel, Toronto.

Zinc Institute Meeting Set for April 27-28

The American Zinc Institute has announced that its thirty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27 and 28. A review of the production picture here and abroad will be given. Current and new developments in the zinc markets will also be among the subjects on the program.

Antibiotic Rules Amended

An amendment to the antibiotic regulations was issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration for the certification of penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin-streptomycin sulphates. The amendment was published in the February 18 issue of the *Federal Register* and became effective immediately.

Paint Association, Federation Slate Annual Meeting Dates

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs have announced the dates of their 1953 annual conventions. Both organizations will headquarter at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. Other hotels will also cooperate with the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall to accommodate members attending the two meetings.

NPVLA will meet first, holding its sixty-fifth annual convention October 26 to 28. FPVPC will hold its thirty-first annual meeting October 29 to 31, with the usual council and committee meetings on October 28. The business sessions of the two organizations and the Paint Industries Show of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Productions Clubs will be held in the Haddon Hall. The Paint Industries Show will run from October 27 through 30.

AFCA to Convene May 20

The Armed Forces Chemical Association will hold its 1953 annual meeting May 20 and 21 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

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Niacinamide U.S.P.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
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Sodium Ascorbate
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

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Manufacturing Chemists
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5° C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1425
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. 75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
t.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
t.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.50 -16.00
USP chys, inclusive works, 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls. lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

Arsenic, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex wase., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 176.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tankcars, works lb. .22½- .25½
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½
Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½
Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44 —
Castor oil, dms lb. .22½- .23
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
t.c.l., frt equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —
Cholic, 10 to 25-lb. lots, fiber dms. lb. 10.75 -10.85
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 .27¼
t.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
Powdered anhydrous, and powdered USP citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .75 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24½
tankcars lb. .21½- .22½
double dist., dms lb. .24¼- .25½
tankcars lb. .22½- .25½
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
tanks lb. .10¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
tmp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., ex., whse. gal. .85 - .95
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 25.00 -25.50
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 18.40 -18.45
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 23.50 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib cns., kilo or more gram 1.60 —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1420- .1470
t.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
t.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb. .37 .38
Gallic, NF VII bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 1.73
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
chys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35% dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .62 - —
Hydriodic 1.50 s.g. chys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. chys lb 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1935
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. 07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech, 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, chys lb 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib. dms, works lb. 8.00 -10.00
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb 64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller tots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
88% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3615- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
chys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% chys lb. .85 - .86
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .67
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .34¾- .35½
60%, dms lb. .23¼- .24
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2110- .2160
water-white, dms lb. .2410- .2460
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½ .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.50 4.20
tanks, works ton 25.00 -29.00
20°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 3.05
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.20
tanks, works ton 27.00 -33.00
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 3.40
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.20
tanks, works ton 32.00 36.00
CP, USP consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .28½- .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-250 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 -11.10
38° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.90 -11.60
40° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13 - .13¾
tanks lb. .11¼- —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.12 —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Abbreviations

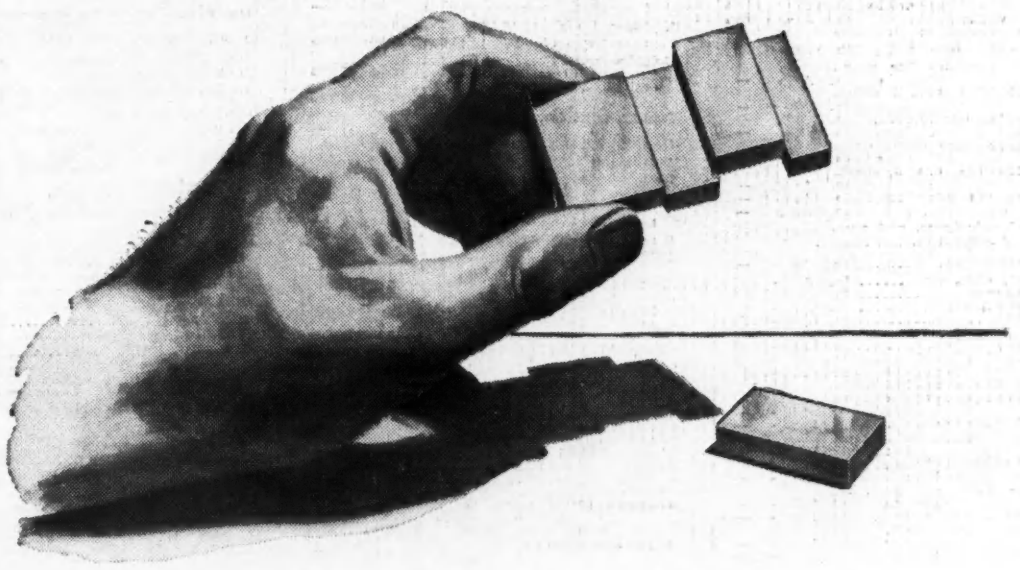
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
		dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	pf.	proof
		e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume			pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured			sees.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w w	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1575-	.1590
10,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.16 -	.1615
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 -	.1715
Palm oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.12¼-	.13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.74 -	1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	2.90 -	3.50
smaller lots	lb.	3.00 -	3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.25 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.30 -	4.75
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.59 -	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77 -	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92 -	1.04
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45 -	1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.90 -	—
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.00 -	7.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.90 -	5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. works	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½ -	.09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls	lb	.55 -	—
dms., small	lb.	.81 -	.87
tech., bbls	lb	.32 -	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.263 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb.	2.76 -	2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.36 -	—
whse.	gal.	.504 -	—
Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil- split).			
S. bbls., works	lb.	3.25 -	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.38 -	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.44 -	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39 -	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46 -	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.51 -	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.80 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82 -	.84
Soybean oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
single, dist., dms	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12¾
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.12¼
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¾-	.15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	.63 -	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20 -	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05 -	2.85
tanks, works	ton	16.30 -	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs	2.00 -	2.10
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	2.30 -	3.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00 -	—
96-100%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00 -	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	.20¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	22.40 -	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.10 -	.10¾
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.11 -	.11¾
Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.59 -	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65 -	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51 -	1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95 -	—
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l	lb.	.37 -	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38 -	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39 -	—
small dms	lb.	.41 -	.47
imported, bgs	lb.	.27 -	—
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb	1.60 -	1.86
Tolnas, bbls., frt. alld	ton.	.74 -	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30 -	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb	1.40 -	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
root, bls	lb.	.50 -	.55
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50 -	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00 -	85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., works,	lb.	.47½-	—
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works	lb	44½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb	45 -	.47
tanks, works	lb	43 -	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	25.00 -	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22 -	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls	lb	2.25 -	—
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Agaric, white, bls	lb	2.25 -	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	8.50 -	11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.56 -	2.58
powder, bbls	lb.	2.58 -	2.60
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.01 -	1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.67 -	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30 -	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.15 -	—
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾-	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
128-132° C. dms, l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.33¾-	.36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾-	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.21½-	—
tertiary, dms, c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18 -	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64 -	.79
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½-	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13 -	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11 -	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12 -	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.83 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.85 -	—
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.63 -	.82
smaller lots	lb.	.64 -	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25 -	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70 -	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54½-	.68½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.58½-	.72½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.42½-	.56½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55 -	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59 -	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43 -	.57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55 -	.69
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59 -	.78
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43 -	.57
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53 -	.68
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41 -	.56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53 -	.67
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57 -	.76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41 -	.55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½-	.69
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½-	.73
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	.57
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½-	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½-	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	.57½
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53½-	.68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½-	.77½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41½-	.56½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.52½-	.66½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56½-	.75½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40½-	.54½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½-	.70
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½-	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	.58
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54 -	.68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58 -	.77½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.42 -	.56½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.47 -	20.62
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.51 -	20.71
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.35 -	20.50
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.52 -	.67
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56 -	.76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40 -	.55
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	21.57 -	21.72
c.l., same basis	gal.	21.61 -	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.45 -	21.60
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28 -	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31 -	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.38½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.40¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43 -	—



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Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt. alld...lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.250.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works...lb. .1050- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works...lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, chys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -65.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works.....lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works.....lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works....lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld...lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld, lb. .13 - .15
238-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd...lb. .36 - .38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms.lb. .59½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms....lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld, lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. 14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -82.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1...lb. .17 - .17½
2.....lb. .17 - .18
3.....lb. .17 - .19
4.....lb. .20 - .21
5.....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton.81.50 -84.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .35½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.235.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .73
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls, dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF dms, kgs lb 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk producing ovens ton 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works.....ton.47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works lb .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, tech., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works ton.211.50 - —
l.c.l. basis 100% works ton 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt alld ton 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb .19 - .20
Thioglycollate, com'l, chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, chys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96

METASAP*

...the most complete Stearate Service in the Nation

Metasap Stearate Service is "at your elbow" wherever you may be located in the United States. Our representatives and warehouses from coast to coast are ready to serve you promptly when you telephone, wire, or write; and our Technical Service Division stands prepared to tackle your production problems, and make recommendations based on your specific needs.

The following list of Metasap products, and brief summary of applications, indicate the wide range of industries served by Metasap and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps.

COMPOUND	CHEMICAL TYPE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE	WASHED ASH	SOLUBLE ASH	FREE STEARIC ACID	FINENESS	SOLUBILITY	APPLICATIONS
Aluminum Stearate GM	Aluminum	155°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-2-4-5; D-1; G-1
Aluminum Stearate R	Aluminum	145°C.	<1.0%	8.0%	0.6%	10.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-2-3-4-5; B-2; D-1-2 E-2; F-2; H
Aluminum Stearate V	Aluminum	100°C.	<1.0%	6.0%	0.6%	25.0%	98%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	E-2-3; F-1; G-2
Aluminum Stearate XX	Aluminum	115°C.	<1.0%	7.0%	0.5%	15.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	F-1
Metasap 537	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	5.0%	90%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1; E-1
Metasap 569	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2
Metasap 571	Aluminum	100°C.	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	10.0%	80%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	D-2
Metasap 579	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2; F-2
Metavis 540	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B°, MS°, P°	A-1
Metavis 543	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B°, MS°, P°	A-1
Metasap 598	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	9.8%	1.0%	5.0%	99%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1; E-1
Barium Stearate	Barium	160°C.	0.5%	27.0%	1.0%	—	100%-200 mesh	Insoluble	A-1-3; B-1; C
Calcium Stearate	Calcium	150°C.	2.5%	9.5% ash	—	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-3; B-1-2-3; D-1-2; E-2; H
Lead Stearate	Lead	100°C.	2.0%	28.0%-(Pb)	—	—	99%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; C
Lithium Stearate	Lithium	220°C.	<1.0%	12.5% (Crude)	—	—	95%-325 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-3; B-1; E-1
Magnesium Stearate	Magnesium	145°C.	2.5%	8.0%	0.6%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-3; D-3; H
Zinc Stearate	Zinc	115°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Zinc Stearate USP	Zinc	119°C.	<0.5%	15.0%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; E-3; F-1
Metasap 546	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-4
Metasap 574-A	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Metasap 576	Zinc	117°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Aluminum Palmitate	Aluminum	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2-5; D-2; G-1
Zinc Palmitate	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	F-1; G-1

*Solubility Key: B-Benzol, MS-Mineral Spirits, P-Paraffin Oil, *-Gels.*

Metasap Stearates help to step up output, promote economies, and improve products. Full information about these quality soaps is yours for the asking—and we'll gladly work closely with you in the selection and application of any Metasap Stearate or Palmitate which will give you the most advantageous results.

APPLICATIONS:

(A) for THICKENING
1 oils for greases
2. paints
3. plastisols
4. waxes
5. printing inks

(B) for LUBRICATING
1. plastics (powders)
2. wire drawing compounds
3. pharmaceuticals (tablets)
4. rubber tubes & sheeting

(C) for STABILIZING vinyl resins

(D) for imparting WATER REPELLENCY to
1. textiles
2. building materials
3. hygroscopic powders

(E) to retain TRANSPARENCY in
1 greases
2. waterproofing materials
3. lacquers and varnishes

(F) for FLATTING
1 lacquers and varnishes
2. paints

(G) for SUSPENSION of
1 pigments
2 graphite

(H) as BINDERS in powder metallurgy

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Department 10, HARRISON, N. J.

Branches: Boston; Chicago; Cedartown, Ga.; Richmond, Calif.
Stocks at: Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb 32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Angelica root dom. bls lb .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
t.c.l., works, frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt alld lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12¼- .13
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt, alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs. shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 —
White powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
5Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs, c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units .50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units .50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .30 - .35
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, bgs. ton.152.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.162.00 - —
NF cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
t.c.l., works ton.81.50 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .35 - .50
root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.77.80 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.80.30 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.63.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.75.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse. ton.78.10 - —
Benzal chloride cbys. works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .80
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0091- .01
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb. .015 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bots lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .38¾- —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .38¾
Chicago district gal. .30 - .36¾
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36¾- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .38¾- .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .36½
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .38¾- —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .39 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - .36
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, bb ctns., works lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate (t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech. cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, bb dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —

MERCHANTS
CHEMICAL COMPANY
INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AURORA, Ill.
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DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
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MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
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STEARATES
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SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
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WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

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ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

A headache tablet man was his own best customer!

He could have saved himself scores of headaches right from the start —by relieving himself of manufacturing problems.

When he learned that Strong Cobb could take over all production headaches, he soon lost his.

Relieving you of private formula manufacturing worries has been our line since 1833. Raw materials, labeling, packaging, shipping . . . they're our headaches and we love 'em!

Whatever shape your product takes, you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Don't suffer headaches another day!

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

STRONG COBB

Strong Cobb Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

IN CALIFORNIA: 13913 CHADRON AVE., HAWTHORNE, CAL.
IN CANADA: STRONG COBB OF CANADA, LTD., 388 ST. PAUL ST., W., MONTREAL

● *AMERICAN CHLOROPHYLL DIVISION, LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA*

Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, nxs, ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, 6lb dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF 6lb dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6lb dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point lb .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher.
Carbon channel heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb .32 - .35
root, bls lb .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton 84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.22 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd, N. or Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 1.80 - 1.90
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.00 - 1.05

Blue, Chinese, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd, prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls lb .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton 60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb .65 - .66
Borax, tech., annydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton 134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb .62 - —
less truckload, works lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .23 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb .0775- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb .12 - —
powdered bgs lb .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., works lb .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls., works lb .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .25 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .20 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb .38 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd, lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb 1.40 - 1.42
smaller, lots lb 1.42 - 1.44
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .24 - —

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION %	WECOLINE S	WECOLINE S-2	AB	AAB	ABL	ABH	AAR	CAPRYLIC ACID	WECOLINE L	WECOLINE C	WECOLINE 00	FORMULA 1500	FORMULA 1000	FORMULA 200	FORMULA 300	FORMULA 400
CAPROIC (C_6)								5.0								
CAPRYLIC (C_8)			1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	80.0								
CAPRIC (C_{10})			3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	15.0								
LAURIC (C_{12})			60.0	90.0	70.0	60.0	45.0									
MYRISTIC (C_{14})	TR	TR	18.0	2.0	13.0	18.0	22.0			2.0		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
PALMITIC (C_{16})	9.5	11.0	7.0		8.0	7.0	11.0		6.5	21.0	9.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	6.0
STEARIC (C_{18})	2.5	3.0	1.0		1.0	8.0	2.5		2.5	3.0	2.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	85.0
OLEIC (C_{18})	32.0	28.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	11.0		18.0	32.0	82.0	14.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
LINOLEIC (C_{18})	52.0	51.0	3.0				5.5		25.0	41.0	7.0					
LINOLENIC (C_{18})	4.0	7.0							47.0							
OTHERS									1.0	1.0						

Specify DREW

SOYA FATTY ACIDS

E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., a leading producer of fatty acids, markets both volume and variety . . . "custom-made" to meet specific demands in many industries.

Among manufacturers of Alkyd Resins and Sulfonated Products, for example, Drew SOYA FATTY ACIDS have gained extreme popularity.

CHEMICAL DATA	WECOLINE S	WECOLINE S-2
FFA	99-102	99-102
Titre °C.	22-24	24-28
Iodine Value	125-140	120 min.
Acid Value	197-203	197-203
Sap. Value	197-203	197-203
Color*	10.0/1.5	35.0/10.0

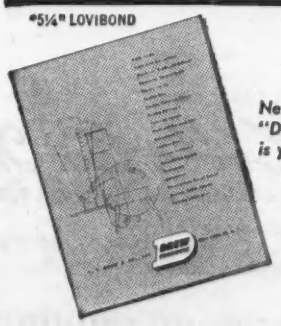
*5¼" LOVIBOND

WECOLINE S
A straight distilled product of whole soya oil. High iodine value, light color and pleasant odor make Wecoline S ideal for use in alkyds, tanning oils, textile oils, special soaps and synthetic wetting agents. It meets the most rigid heat specifications.

WECOLINE S-2
An all-purpose Soya Fatty Acid, ideal for general types of applications.

Its reliability and economy have made this product the most popular particularly with manufacturers of alkyd resins.

The table tells only part of the story. In every Drew Fatty Acid, there is consistent quality and uniformity. To give your product a head start, specify fatty acids by DREW—the source that offers you fatty acids built to the specifications *you* want.



New booklet, "Drew Fatty Acids" is yours for the asking.

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
15 East 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.	lb.	.70 Nom.
stripped, bls.	lb.	.30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works	gram.	.85 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works	gram.	.90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works	unit.	.04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works	unit.	.05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works	unit	.05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).		
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld	ton.	10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	32.00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.65 - .74
	lb.	.65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies.	cs.	21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis	dm.	25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	.90 - .93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.40 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41 - .48
Manganate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted	gram.	.07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		7.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.60 - 7.55
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald	lb.	.0625- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.10 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
ton lots	lb.	.36 - —
less ton lots	lb.	.37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)		
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.	lb.	2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	.50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms.	lb.	4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works.	lb.	.1930- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1980- .2115
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1660- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).		
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls.	lb.	.50 - .52
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs	lb.	.63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.59 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.57 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.90 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Canella alba bark bls	lb.	.23 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms.	lb.	4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF bbls	gal.	1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .09¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis	lb.	1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld competitive points.	lb.	.0700- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1050- —
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, c.l.	lb.	.03 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.1097- .1197
NF, chys.	lb.	.17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs.	lb.	3.65 - 4.00
medium, cs.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
decorticated, Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.05 - —
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	2.05 - —
Mangalore type, cs.	lb.	2.05 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.55 - —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	1.55 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).		
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works.	gm.	.55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units.		.18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units.		.33 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.33 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid	lb.	.16¼- .17
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22 - —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.	lb.	.19 - .19½
longstick	lb.	.24 - .25
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.40 - .45
broken, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.	lb.	.26 Nom.
unscraped, bls.	lb.	.27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.53 - —
medium, bls., afloat	lb.	.57 - —
thin, bls.	lb.	.58 Nom.
Cassia buds, bgs.	lb.	1.63 - 1.70
Fistula, bskts.	lb.	.25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	170.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns.	lb.	9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.	lb.	7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works	lb.	4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .38
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.26½- .27
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works	lb.	.63 - —
medium viscosity, same basis	lb.	.54 - —

Calamus Root—Charcoal, Hardwood

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 - .59
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more	lb.	1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.	lb.	No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.90 - 2.10
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.0205- .035
l.c.l. ex whse	lb.	03@5 .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works.	ton.	32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l. works.	ton.	55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs.	lb.	.85 - 1.00
Roman, cs.	lb.	.90 - 1.25
Charcoal activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½ .32½
smaller lots works	lb.	.27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).		
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.00 -83.00
granular, bgs., works	ton.	77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.40 - —

Important New "Tool" For The Metal Industry . . .

B&A FLUOBORIC ACID

While the Potentialities of Fluoboric Acid have long been known, only recently has Industry begun to recognize the multiple advantages this product offers in many fields. Its physical and chemical properties make B&A Fluoboric Acid of particular value in numerous metal cleaning and finishing operations.

Some of These—and other important uses—are high-lighted below. Perhaps B&A Fluoboric Acid holds equal promise in *your* operations. For further information, check applications that interest you and return coupon clipped to your company letterhead.

SOME IMPORTANT USES FOR FLUOBORIC ACID

- ***Metal Cleaning and Pickling***—to remove oxide film and smut from many metals. For example: for cleaning aluminum before spot welding; cleaning soldered joints before silver, copper, nickel or brass plating; dipping lead and lead alloy parts such as slushing castings, stereotype metal and bearing metals; removing light oxide film from steel before plating; cleaning aluminum or zinc die-castings before copper or brass plating; cleaning zinc after stripping; pickling tin before plating with copper or nickel.
- **Metal Finishing**—as a matte pickle for zinc; satin dip for brasses and bronzes; plating bath control where metal fluoborate solutions are used.
- **Electropolishing of Aluminum**—to produce mirror-like surfaces such as those on light reflectors.
- **Dissolving and Stripping Metals**—effective with an unusually wide range of metals; has particular merit where other acids are ineffective—as in stripping nickel and silver from racks, removing excess solder, etc.
- **Other uses:**
  As an Electrolyte for Low Temperature Batteries.
  With Tin Fluoborate for Sensitizing Plastics Prior to Plating.

SPECIAL!

Now Also Available in New 13-Gallon Plastic Carboy

In addition to standard 125 lb. rubber drums, B&A now offers Fluoboric Acid in the same revolutionary new plastic carboy introduced last year for its reagent Hydrofluoric Acid. This carboy provides many important advantages . . .

Purity Protected—Product quality is safeguarded by inert polyethylene bottles.

Strong and Sturdy—Reduce handling and storage hazards. Bottle molded of tough, resilient, shatter-proof polyethylene; enclosed in weather-resistant jacket.

Economical—Save on freight. 13-gallon carboy has only 26 pound tare weight.

Compact—Store more acid in less space. 13-gallon cylindrical carboy is only 15 inches in diameter, stands 34 inches high.

Easier to Open and Pour—Screw-type plastic cap plus special pour-clean bottle lip makes opening, pouring, and reclosure easy; safeguards against spillage.

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Please send me further information on B&A Fluoboric Acid for uses checked.

☐ Metal Cleaning and Pickling ☐ Metal Finishing ☐ Electropolishing of Aluminum

☐ Dissolving and stripping Metals ☐ Other uses _____ (please indicate)

NAME _____ TITLE _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____ OPD-2

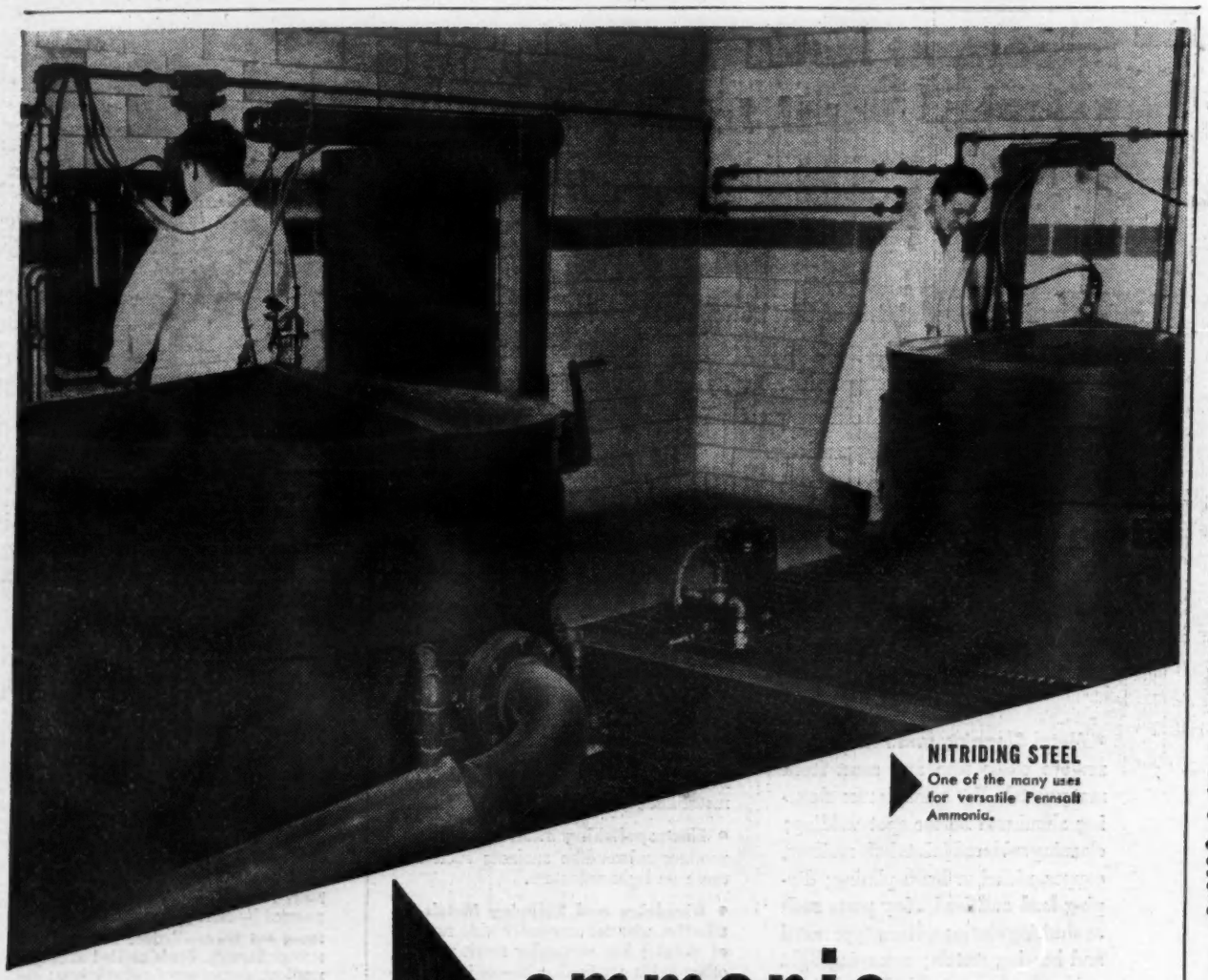
Charcoal, Pinewood—Cornsilk

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 23.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 15% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0140
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works lb 75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. 75 - —
l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. 76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works, lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 - 60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt allowed lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - 9.50

Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., frt., adjusted, lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt., adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½- —
cbys. works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls. works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns, dms lb 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .27 - .27½
"0000," bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00

Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 - 12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton 27.00 - 30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 - 45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 - 56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 - 11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 - 17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls. lb. 1.61 - 1.62
Clover tops, red, bgs lb 45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt allowed lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. allowed lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 60% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 - —
Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .285 - .3125
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48% powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. 64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. 53¼- —
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.49 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-72% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .81 - —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 65.00 - 70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .20 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, nas lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, ngs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate 55% bgs. works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls. works lb. .22¾- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate cns., dms lb 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. allowed E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36¼
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. allowed lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. allowed lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allowed, lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd., lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.35
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - 15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowed 100-lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. 1615- 2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 230.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton 225.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14



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One of the many uses for versatile Pennsalt Ammonia.

Pennsalt ammonia

ANHYDROUS Commercial grade, tank cars
Refrigeration grade, tank cars and cylinders

AQUA Technical, tank cars

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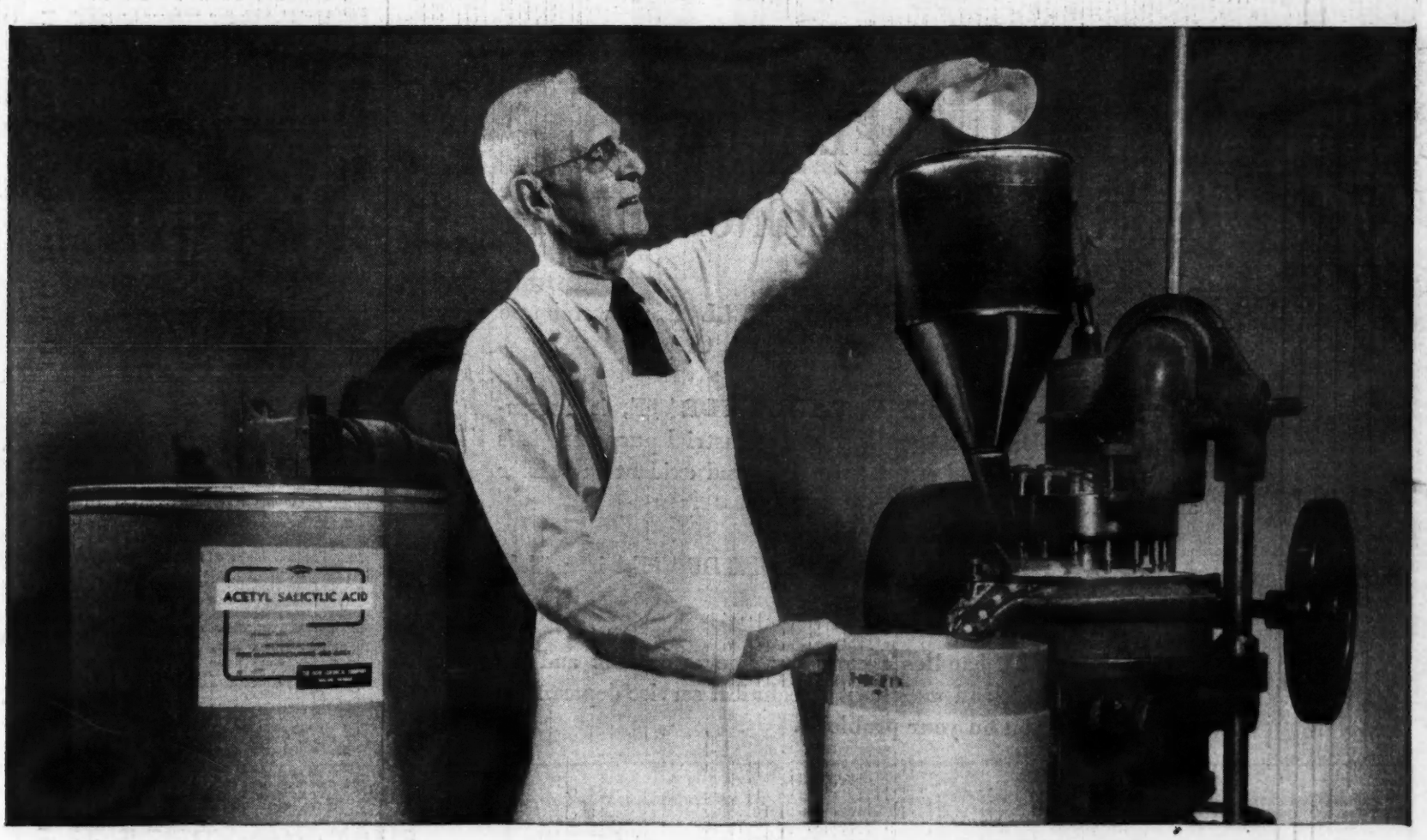
EASIER ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID TABLET PRODUCTION

DOW'S granulations of ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID with starch can be fed directly into your tablet machines



Acetylsalicylic acid by Dow is offered in white granular form containing 10%, 16% and 20% starch for direct feeding into your tablet machines . . . without further preparation. Pink and green 10% starch granulations are available for conversion. These granulations are produced not only to give an excellent finished product, but also provide you with measurable savings in time and materials.

Made in accordance with Dow's usual high standards, these acetylsalicylic acid granulations with starch are of excellent quality, uniformly maintained. Matching the quality of these products is Dow's extensive distribution set-up of sales offices and warehouses all over the country . . . to give you prompt service on your other fine chemical requirements. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Corrosive Sublimate, NF—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.50 —
Meal, 41% protein sacked, Memphis ton 78.00 -80.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 .90
Craneshill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25 - —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works, gal. .2025- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 1.40
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.05 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs, works lb. .21 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., rs lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Moroccan, bgs lb. .23 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .14½- .14¾
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls, works cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls, works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves bls lb. .28 .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, levo, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 45.00 —
California ton 53.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .81¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- —
tanks, works lb. .80 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - .38¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroamine, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, dib. dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .41 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Diethylanilin dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Borihorate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamme, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 113.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .30½- .34
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

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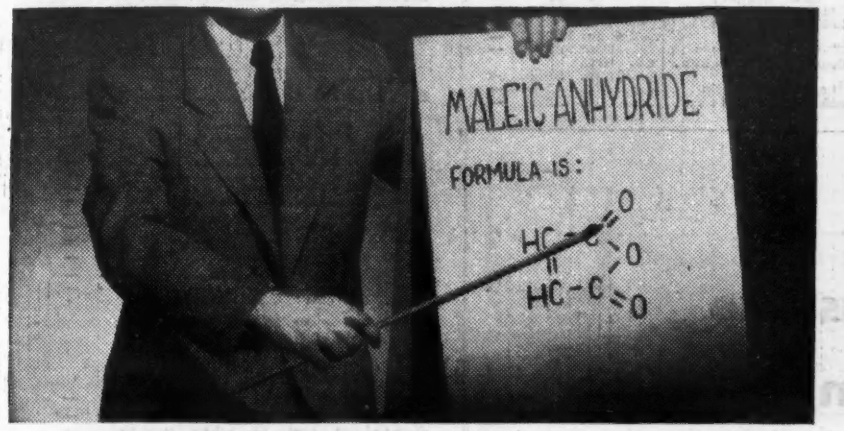

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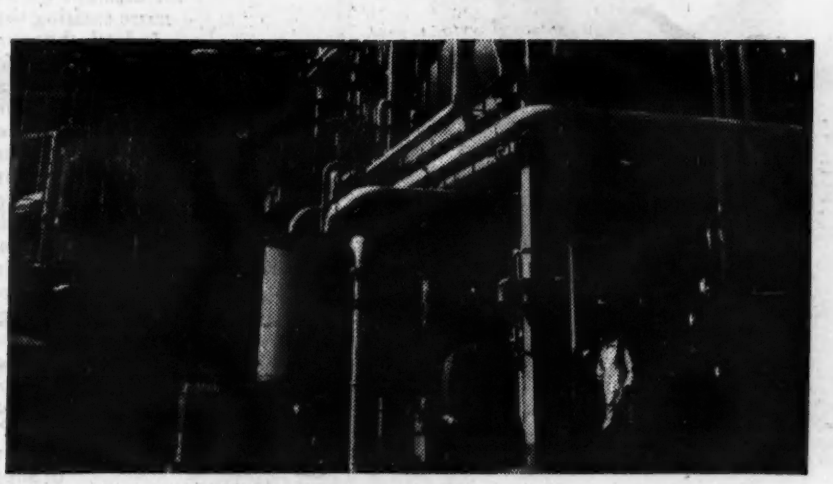

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Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. P-202

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 —
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetal dms. c.l. works lb .53 —
t.c.l. works lb .55 —
tanks works lb .51 —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb 2.25 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.31¾- —
t.c.l., works lb 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb 1.30 —
Sulphate 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb 15 —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 —
10-gal ret dms. works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb .26 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%, lb. .54 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroaniline dms. frt equald lb .97 —

Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .30 - —
purified, dms. lb. .33 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. allo lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane dms. c.l. works lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .27 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 48 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse gal. 68 - —
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
t.c.l. works South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls c.l. works gal. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags 1/4c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate dms. c.l. works lb. .51¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .53¾ - —

Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works, bbls lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Doggrass root dom., cut, bls. lb. .29 - .33
imp., cut, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls. lb .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

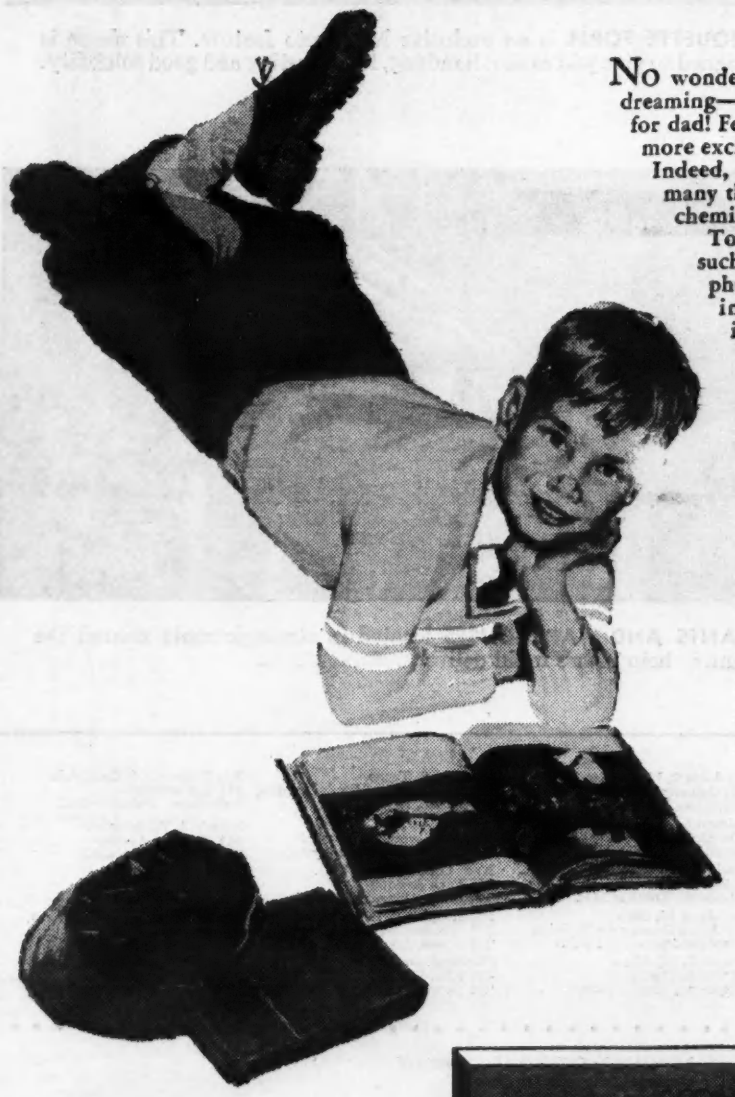
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.32.30 -32.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2 cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.30 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns lb.16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.80 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.55 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext, D&C No 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .73 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .53 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc. lb. 1.66 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .93 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .46 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black F lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .89 - —
249 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .60 - —
273 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.06 - —
299 Black b, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 3B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
320 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
449 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
515 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
531 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
561 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Direct Green lb. .65 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .53 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
636 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst. lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue, E lb. 1.70 - —
680 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Victoria blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast, yellow, NNL, conc., 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue, ZX lb. 1.55 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin, red S, cnc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste lb. 1.96 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .28 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, cone lb. 1.56 - —

"Dad, how do they get things like medicine and tires from COAL?"



No wonder Junior's science lesson sets him to dreaming—and to dreaming up questions like that for dad! For the chapter on modern chemistry is more exciting than the story of Aladdin's Lamp. Indeed, the wondrous lamp never provided as many things for good living as the valuable chemicals derived from *coal*.

Today, these important coal chemicals—such as benzene, pyridine, phenol, and phthalic anhydride—are the basic "building block" chemicals from which industry creates your plastics, dyes, medicines, synthetic fibers and dozens of other products which help maintain America's industrial supremacy.

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Alkyl methyl pyridinium chloride
Benzene meta, para-Cresol ortho-Cresol
Naphthalene Phenol Phthalic Anhydride
alpha-Picoline beta, gamma-Picoline
Pyridine Sodium Cyanide
Toluene Xylene Xylenol

COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.

WAD 4128 B

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW ..... lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B ..... lb. 1.31 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G .. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B ... lb. 2.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 ..... lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 ..... lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. ..... lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. ..... lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C ..... lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. ..... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers works:—
Auramine, O ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, bismarck, R, conc. lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
Y, extra ..... lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine conc ..... lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Rhodamine B ..... lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y conc ..... lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1 04 - —
Black, acid blue B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil conc ..... lb. .91 - —
Orange Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo conc ..... lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

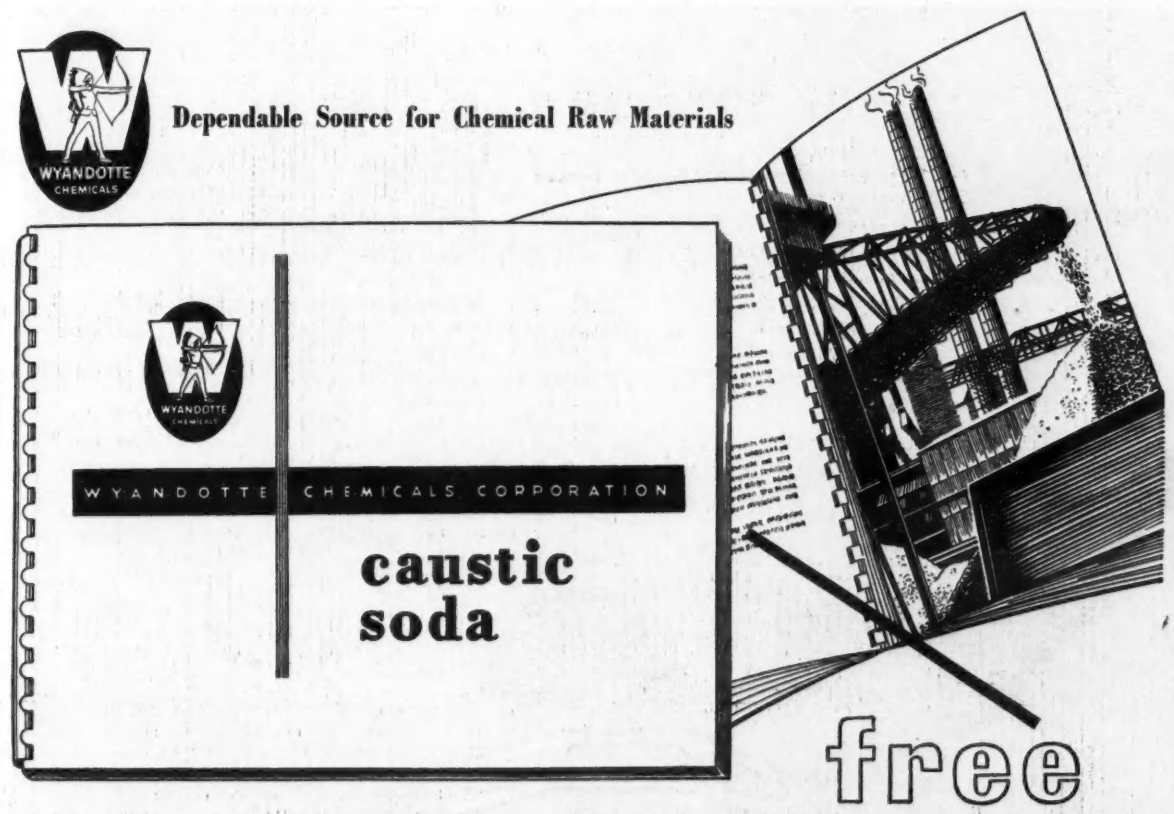
Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.08
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid to. No stocks.
tanners bbls ..... to. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .46 - .47
select, bundles ..... lb. .60 - .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 - 42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.29 - 3.15
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Eserine, bots ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E. lb. .14 - .14½
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1675 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1375 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .0675 - .0850
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .0750 - .0936
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .075
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .11½ - —
NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½ - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .43½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Benzoate cns., dms ..... lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP bbls, cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.28 - 2.53
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide bots., works lb. 4 13 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate)
40% available SiO2 dms. works, lb. .60½ - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - .20¼
t.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .13 - .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .44 - —

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, P-313—Fluorspar, Ceramic Grade

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .30 - .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l frt alld., E Miss lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots ..... lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.65
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20 00 -22 00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons works ton 11 75 -12 50
Pottery bgs ton lots works ton 20 00 -22 00
bulk c.l. works ton 18 00 -20 00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs .... lb. .16½ - .17
French, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Syrian, light, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs .lb. .03½ - .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms .... lb. .88 .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 31.00 -32.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.25 - 3.30
Fishberries, bgs ..... tb 17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 135 60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 129 60 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton. 47.00 - —



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Fluorspar, Metallurgical Grade—Gum, Ester

Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works..ton.34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.43.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York..ton.37.00 Nom.

Formaldehyde NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .036 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tank-wagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs. c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines .....ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ... ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .108 - —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .73 - —
Galanga root, bls .....lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 86-70 octane, tanks gal. .08375- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l....lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —

Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .12 - —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .14 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .10 - —
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
rencerers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .34 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .31 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44⅛- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .42¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44⅛- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43⅛- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bbls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .34 Nom.
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .05 - .09½
crystalline, 38-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse.....lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .03⅜- —
house .....lb. .03⅜- —
white, choice.....lb. .04⅜- —
yellow .....lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .93 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs.....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins .....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs .....lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld.....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .17½- .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs.....lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .13
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs....lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs....lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .32
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .14 - —

By simply opening a valve, you can put Heyden Formaldehyde to work in your process. Your pumps and pipe lines will deliver from your storage tanks a reliable raw material which will assure top quality in your finished product.
With Heyden Formaldehyde in your tanks, you have the advantage of these important features:
Highest purity.
Constant uniformity and assay.
Ease and economy of handling.
Dependable source of supply.
Availability as Formaldehyde Solution N.F. and 37% Methanol-free Formaldehyde.
Shipment in tank cars, tank trucks, 475 lb. drums, 100 lb. carboys and 1, 5 and 9-lb. bottles.
At the turn of a valve...
HEYDEN
FORMALDEHYDE
PARAFORMALDEHYDE
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Ave. • New York 17, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO
DETROIT • PROVIDENCE
BENZALDEHYDE • BENZOATES • BENZYL CHLORIDE
BROMIDES • CHLORINATED AROMATICS • CREOSOTES
FORMALDEHYDE • FORMIC ACID • GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
GUAIACOLS • HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
MEDICINAL COLLOIDS • METHYLENE DISALICYLIC ACID
NEOMYCIN • PARAFORMALDEHYDE
PARAHYDROXYBENZOATES • PENICILLIN
PENTAERYTHRITOLS • PROPYL GALLATE • RESORCINOL
SALICYLATES • SALICYLIC ACID • STREPTOMYCIN

Gum, euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls. lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .22 - .23
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton. 16.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore. ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
Imported, Englsn, paper bgs., ex dock. ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse. ton. 53.00 - 56.00

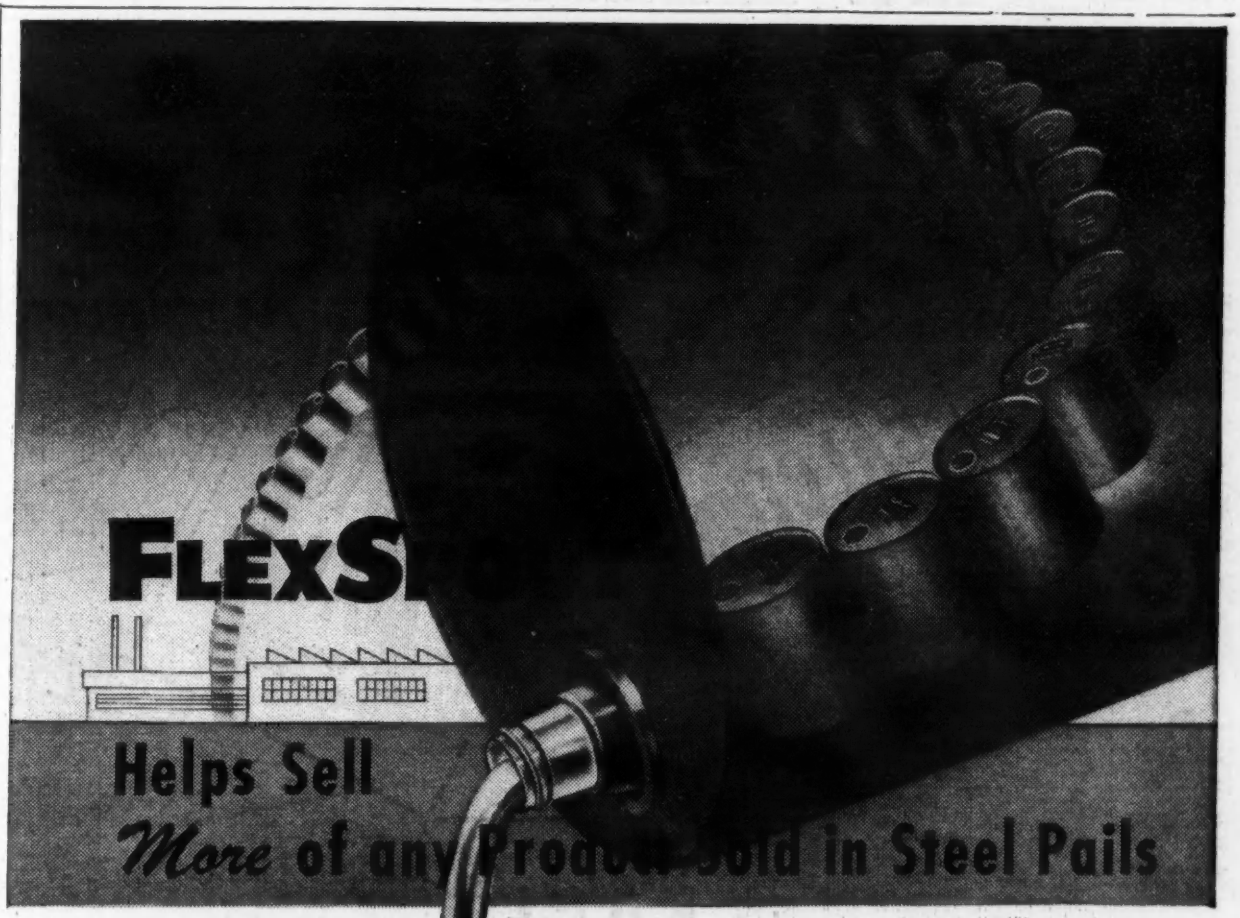
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks. gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works. lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tanks, works. lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., divd., 50-lb. lots or more. lb. 15.00 - 16.00
smaller lots, divd. lb. 16.00 - 17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots works. kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 - 14.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 - 14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .33
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works. lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., divd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, chys., same basis. lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .215 - .24
tanks. lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.

Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 12.00 - 13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .70 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., divd. lb. 5.60 - —
tins, divd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns. lb. 3.75 - 8.15
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 8.40
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 5.35 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 5.85 - 6.35
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, LX, chys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works. ln. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 10.75
tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bbls. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs. lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots. lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms. lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .60 - .75
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more. kilo. 34.00 - 35.00
smaller lots. kilo. 35.00 - 36.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works. lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works. lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
tanks, works. lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works. lb. .65 - 1.25



BECAUSE CUSTOMERS PREFER THESE FLEXSPOUT FEATURES

LEAKPROOF—One-piece molded plastic, sealed directly on pail metal. Stronger than pail itself.

EASY TO OPEN—Without special tool. Nail, screwdriver or any sharp object does the job.

FLEXIBLE POURING SPOUT—Extends for easy pouring. No muss or fuss . . . because only inside of spout touches liquid.

RE-SEALS TIGHTLY—With plastic screw cap. Protects volatile liquids. Spout retracts for easy stacking.

RIEKE METAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
AUBURN, INDIANA

FLEXSPOUT simplifies using, pouring and storing your liquid products. It's a powerful sales tool for any liquid that's packaged in steel pails.

FLEXSPOUT is odorless, tasteless and non-toxic. It resists attack by almost all chemicals, solvents and oils. Easily applied with one stroke of a simple hand tool, it permits faster filling and sealing, lowers production costs. For a few cents a pail it adds dollars worth of sales appeal to your products.

Almost all pail manufacturers are equipped to furnish pails ready for use with the FLEXSPOUT closure. For more details, prices and a free sample, just fill out and mail the handy coupon.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

RIEKE METAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
AUBURN, INDIANA

We'd like to know more about the new FLEXSPOUT Closure.
Please send us... ☐ Free Sample ☐ Brochure.

COMPANY _____
NAME _____ TITLE _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

OPDR

Jaborandi Leaves—Lobeline Sulphate

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .0025- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0975- .095
Penn, Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .0970- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd.....lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 90 lbs. or 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., over..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l.....lb. .42½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Lead metal, pigs, prime, N. Y....lb. .1350- —
St. Louis.....lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .1464- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1564- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd..lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .59 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Lead sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
basic silicate, bgs, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .13½- .16
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .19
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls.....lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls.....lb. .05½- .08
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal....ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va .ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz.....ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill.....ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill.....ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ...ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 5.35 - 5.90
ex tignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 5.45 - 5.95
96-98%, dms.....lb. 6.05 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works..lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest, mills..ton.75.00 -79.00
extracted, 36%, same basis.ton.71.00 -73.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works..lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms..lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF.....lb. 75 - 76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. .99 - 1.00
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. .65 - .66
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns, works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., runner grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .28 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .36 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .22½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 5.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33¼- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms. lb. .24½- —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.50 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .80 - .95
Manuka, (tutu) dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .65 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .22 - .22½
Chilean, bls lb. .21 - .22
French, bls. lb. .28 - .28½
Peruvian bls. lb. .20 - .20½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
Menadione, USP, cots gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian cs lb. 5.40 - —
Japanese, cs. lb. 6.90 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .43½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14¼
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .73 - —
t.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt, alld gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .72½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate dms., c.l. and truckload works. lb. .43½- —
less than truckload works. lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .42 - —

Logwood Extract—Methyl Testosterone

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - 48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .436 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.50
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .38 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - 40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. 06 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —

DRY BROMINE

now available in quantity . . . for use in nickel or monel pipes and valves

Now you may have it immediately . . . bromine with less than *30 parts per 1,000,000 of water*, unusually low chlorine content, too! This new extra-dry bromine will not corrode nickel or monel materially, thus eliminating need for glass pipes or valves.

For full information, for samples, or for fast, dependable supply of "dry" or regular bromine, contact Michigan Chemical Corporation at once.

MC

michigan chemical corporation • Saint Louis, Michigan

SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Methylal—Nitrocellulose

Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs. dms. dlvd lb 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .08 - —

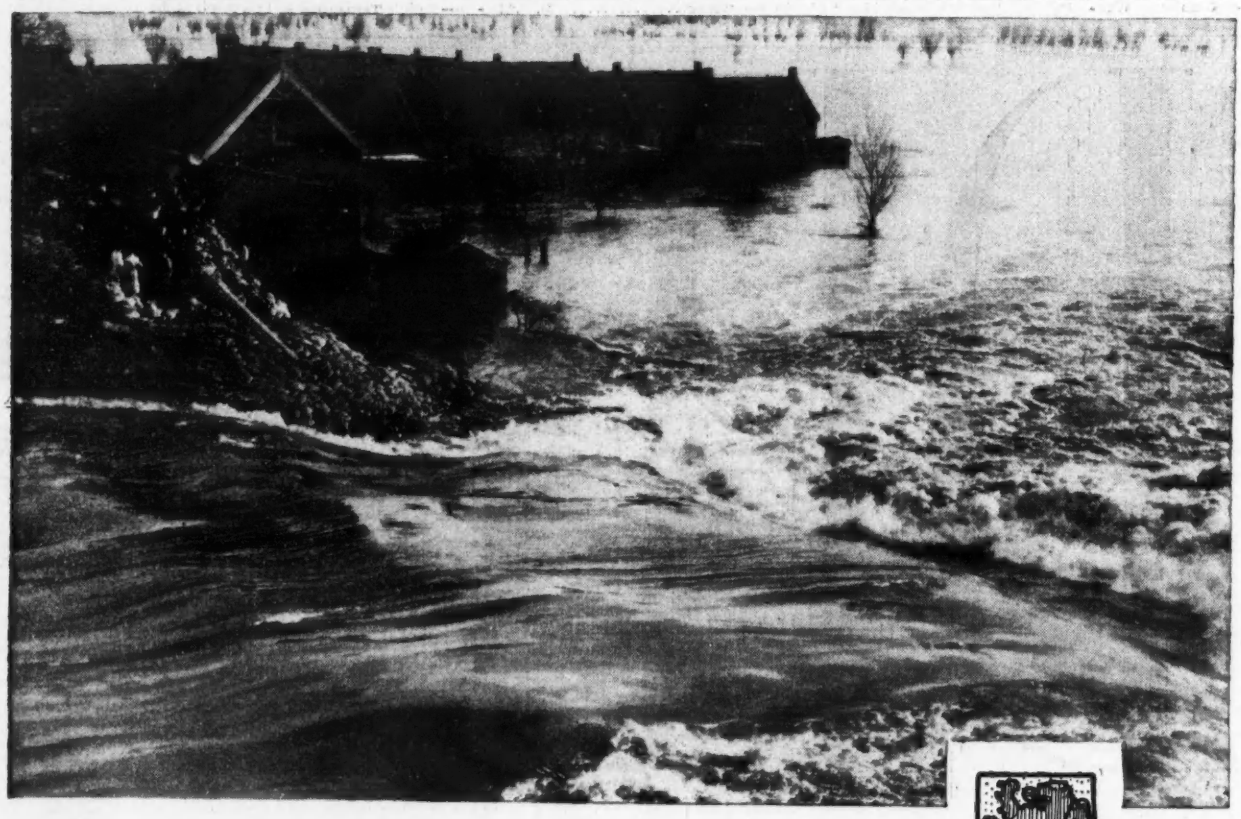
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .15½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .17
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .38¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in 5lb. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, 5lb. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- —
New York gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum metal, 85% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allg. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. allg. lb. .51 - .57
t.c.l., frt. allg lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. allg lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns oz. 9 90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .21
Muss, natural, Ionquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- .11¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¼- —
yellow, bgs., source lb. .09½- —
Myrobalans, Jl. ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.
Solvent (see S.
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots. lb. .0350- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .606 - .613
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .6730- .6780
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .3485- .3535
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allg. lb. .5955- .6055
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .3320- .3420
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .6585- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allg. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. allg. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .10¾- .11
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allg. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt. allg. lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, frt. allg. lb. .09½- .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
15-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.



I struggle and emerge

Holland has suffered one of the heaviest blows in her history, inflicted by raging seas. But the device in the coat-of-arms of Zeeland, the province that has been so severely hit, will continue to be the motto for The Netherlands.

We are deeply touched by and grateful for the spontaneous and active support received from practically all over the world.
Fortunately the industry of the Netherlands is for the greater part situated outside the area of the disaster. Our chemical industry has also remained intact and is able to continue its production to full capacity both for Holland herself and for export.

*

Staatsmijnen in Limburg, Heerlen • Koninklijke Zwavelzuurfabrieken v/h Ketjen N.V., Amsterdam • N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zoutindustrie, Hengelo (O.) • N.V. Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Kooksovengassen MEKOG, IJmuiden • N.V. Alg. Industriële Mineraal- en Ertsmij. A.I.M.E., Amsterdam.

C. T. Stork & Co, Chemische Industrie N.V. Hengelo (O.) Association Coöperative Zélandaise de Carbonisation G.A., Sluiskil.

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Nederlandsch Verkoopkantoor voor Chemische Producten N.V.

Mauritskade 63 - Amsterdam
Tel. 54322 - Telex 445

Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M. & P. Naphtha		Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits						Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard				Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent			Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M. & P.[1] Naphtha	V.M. & P.[2] Naphtha	4	80	5	5[1]	5[2]	35	140	6	6[2]
Volatility														
Distillation IBP, °F.....	115	150	197	211	215	250	304	315	315	308	340	365	375	362
10%, °F.....	145	157	204	240	236	260	309	323	321	317	352	375	391	382
50%, °F.....	185	163	212	265	250	274	313	335	334	328	358	381	412	404
90%, °F.....	220	175	224	293	274	287	324	355	355	348	376	387	441	445
Dry Point, °F.....	...	191	240	...	...	297	339	...	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F.....	250	...	...	318	316	...	...	381	383	380	...	...	462	465
Safety														
Flash Point, TCC, °F.....	...	...	...	...	...	60	100	103	105	103	120	144	145	146
Solvent Power.....														
Aniline Point, °F.....	123	123	109	129	131	102	144.5	115	134	135	184	147	139	150
Kauri Butanol No.....	38	39	45	38	38	46	33	41	38	38	26	32	34	31
Weight														
Gravity, °API.....	66.5	67.0	57.0	55.5	58.0	50.5	54.8	46.5	49.0	50.5	55.5	47.0	42.0	45.5
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F.	.7146	.7128	.7507	.7567	.7467	.7775	.7595	.7949	.7839	.7775	.7567	.7927	.8155	.7994
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F.....	5.95	5.93	6.25	6.30	6.22	6.47	6.32	6.62	6.53	6.47	6.30	6.60	6.79	6.66
Purity.....	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.													

(1) Available from Buffalo, N. Y. refinery only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform high-quality performance. They all have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight-run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

SOCONY-VACUUM

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Company, Incorporated

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Nitroethane—Oil, Pineneedle

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N. ton.120.00 -123.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works ..... unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works ..... unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .34 - .34½
shrivels, bgs lb. .32½- .33
West Indian, bgs lb. .26½- .27
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .14

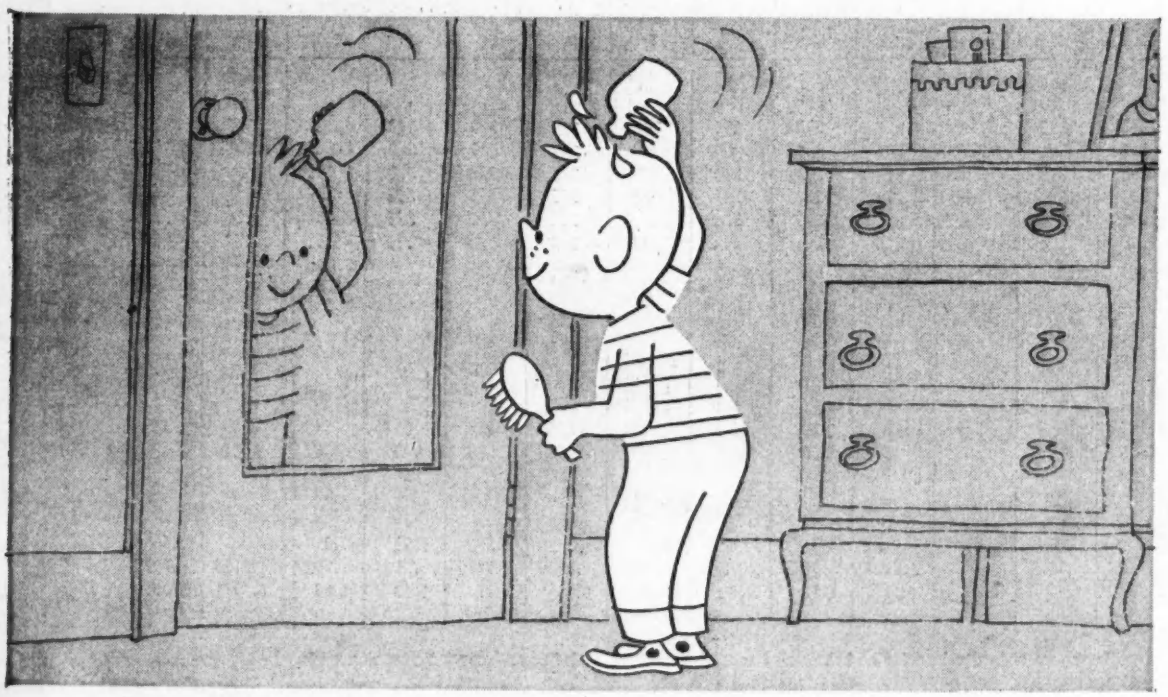
O

Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15¼- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.40
NF bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots. lb.90.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .34 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. No prices.
Bahassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.55 - 2.20
55-60% cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.50 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.40 - 4.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms., works .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.85
tech., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Calamus, cns. lb.10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .40
white, dms. lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb.10.00 -11.50
rectified, cns lb.11.00 -14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb.43.00 -55.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3110- —
l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .3010- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2960- —
l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .23¼- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2375- —
l.c.l. lb. .2625- —
tanks lb. .2475- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. 23 - 23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .45 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.225.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns. dms. lb 55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb.23.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.40 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .90
Java, true, cns lb 1.10 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .45 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb 9.50 9.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .18 Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .17 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .27¼- —
Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb.20.00 -23.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis, lb. .02¼ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .18¾- .19
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Costus, bots. oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .14½- —
Valley lb. .14½- —
Texas lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis, lb. .02½- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. 6.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .70 - 1.15
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1210- —
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm. dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 9.00 -11.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.12.00 -16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.10.85 -16.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.13.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .10¾- .11
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .12 - .12½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .13½- .14½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - —
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 3.30 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots. lb.32.00 -75.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots. lb.45.00 -78.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1750- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- .1850
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- .1520
New York lb. .1625- .1645
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1655- .1675
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° dms. lb. .32 - .33
20°, dms lb. .31 - .32
30°, dms lb. .29 - .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb.150.00 -250.00
petale, bots lb.40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .56 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .26 - .26½
tankcars lb. .24½- .25
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .3 - .4
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid. gal. 2.60 - 2.65
foots, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .40 - .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
Florida, cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
Messina, cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
West Indian, cns. lb 2.75 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot. lb. .1180- .14
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.40
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks. lb. .16 - —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .23½- —
refined, dms. lb. .28¾- .28¾
tanks lb. .27 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.75 - 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 70½- —
l.c.l. gal. 76½- —
whse. gal. 95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb 127 .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).

When a man's a lady's man



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The fathers of many a little shaver owe quite a debt to Norda. Some of the most popular men's toiletries are made with Norda scents and odors.

The ladies, of course, have depended for years and years on cosmetic and beauty preparations made more alluring by Norda fragrances, shades, and colors. As you probably know, Norda research and achievements have made it possible for many leading makers of perfumes, colognes, lotions, lipsticks, powders—all cosmetics—to create some of their outstanding successes.

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Oil, putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16½- .16¾
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .15¼- .15½
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - .13¼
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots. oz. 50.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.00
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.75 - 8.50
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF., cns lb. 9.75 -10.50
Sardine crude tanks Pac. const. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .50 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03¼- —
raw, 30%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅝- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
t.c.l. lb. .17½- .17½
tanks lb. .15½- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
t.c.l. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14⅝- —
salad, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
tanks lb. .15⅝- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .14
tankcars lb. .1200- —
natural, winter 45° dms lb. .1250- .13
tankcars lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10½- .11
Tansy, dms lb 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0438- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
wbse lb. .0855- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., t.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
wbse N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see Ti).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb 1.90 3.75
white, cns lb 2.25 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .28¼- —
dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .31¾- —
t.c.l. lb. .32¼- .32½
tanks lb. .30¼- .30½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 19.00 -24.00
Haitian, cns lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 28.00 -43.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
t.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .52½- .55½
t.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
t.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
t.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
t.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
t.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
t.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.86 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 8.55 - 8.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 30.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .03¾- .07
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines, crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 7.00 9.50
ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., t.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1960- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat lb. .13½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs., afloat lb. .19½- .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .27 - .28
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls lb. .15 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
t.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ref., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
ref., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ref., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29° C, non-ref., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroaniline, dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, 6lb. dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¼- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .49 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

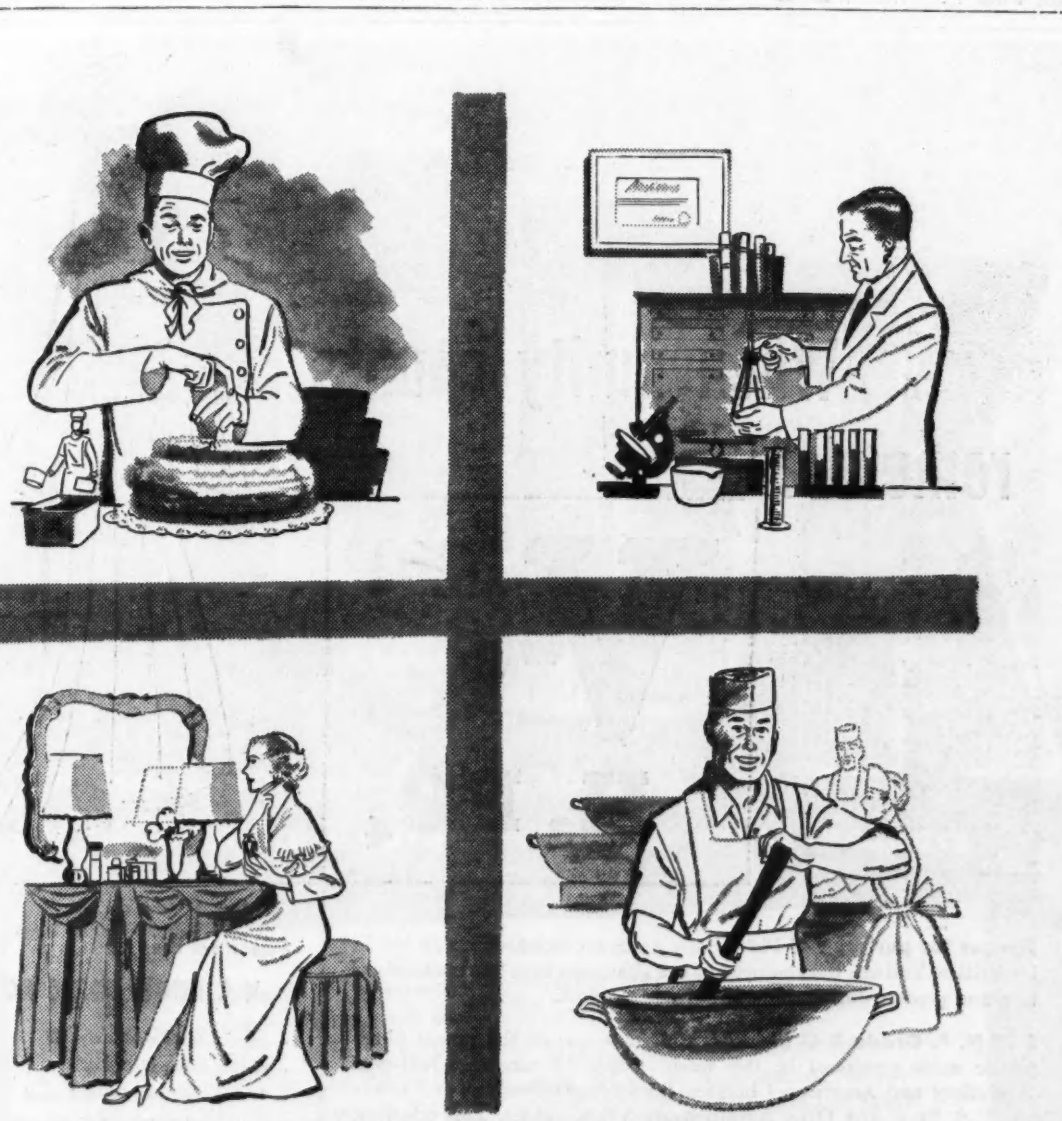
P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust kilo. 90.00 —
Papain, powd., African, dms. lb. 6.25 - 7.00
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb .27 .28
Czech, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Moroccan, bgs lb. .24 .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb .88 —

Oil, Putty—Paraffin

Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 .99
Parachloroaniline, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.24 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb 2.15 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude scale, waxe, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l., 7.10c. per lb., higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher



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For the true aroma and flavor of fine California oranges, use EXCHANGE Oil of Orange in your products.

EXCHANGE orange oil is made entirely from selected oranges from the groves of sunny California. This finer fruit, plus carefully controlled processing, gives you an oil of unmatched fragrance and uniform performance.

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Ontario, California

Produced by
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Paraformaldehyde—Phenol. 82-84%

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385 - .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485 - .1750
tanks, works lb. .1200 - .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .51½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills ton. 80.00 - 82.00
solvent, same basis ton. 75.00 - 78.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - .10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .10 - .11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - .10
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb .34 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
red, Carolina, long, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Gondar, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .47 - .48
birdseyes, bgs., afloat lb. .62 - —

Pepper, red, Louisiana longs, bgs. lb. .45 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop lb. .45 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Turkish, bgs. lb. .33 - .36
Unganda, bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42 - .43
white, bgs. lb. 1.50 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms. lb. .65 - .66
imported, bls. lb. 1.05 Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾ - .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06 - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04¾ - .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, refy lb. .03¾ - .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05½ - .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅜ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅜ - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅜ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜ - .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06⅝ - —
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅛ - —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.20 - 3.49
Illinois bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field. bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery, bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.15 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbls. 2.45 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.10 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.15 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.00 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.97 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.10 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.05 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.10 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.15 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.12 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.00 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .101 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925 - .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375 - —
No. 3 gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0975 - —
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08125 - .0875
No. 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .07625 - .08125
range gal. .0875 - —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .1075 - .1135
No. 2 gal. .105 - .112
No. 3 gal. .105 - .112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125 - .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125 - .12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875 - —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .185 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .185 - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .195 - —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif gal. .228 - —
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex., gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas. gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. gal. .2325 - —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J. gal. .336 - —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3 tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 260-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ - .51⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. gal. .152 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .185 - —
New York gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375 - —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065 - —
tanks, works lb. .1850 - —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works lb. .145 - .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .165 - —
tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —

When purity counts remember

V-C
H_3PO_4

Famous for purity, V-C Phosphoric Acids are extraordinarily low in impurities. You are thus assured of less side reactions, less contamination and greater uniformity of your end product.

85% N. F. Grade V-C Phosphoric Acid is one of the purest phosphoric acids produced in the world today. It surpasses National Formulary and American Chemical Society specifications and meets all U. S. Food and Drug Administration regulations. This odorless, water-white, sparkling-clear, syrupy liquid is ideally suited for use where high concentration and maximum purity are desired.

75% Food Grade V-C Phosphoric Acid meets or surpasses all regulations and requirements for phosphoric acid of this grade. It is used where economy is the deciding factor, rather than high concentration.

V-C Phosphoric Acids are shipped in glass carboys, stainless steel drums, latex-lined barrels, rubber-lined tank trucks and tank cars. Forty-eight hour truck delivery in the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern states. The services of V-C technical experts are available to you without charge. Write or wire for full details.

Important uses for

V-C PHOSPHORIC ACIDS

...growing piezo-electric crystals
...pickling iron and steel
...flame proofing textiles and wood
...metal treatment and rust prevention
...aluminum finishing
...producing antibiotics

V-C Phosphoric Acids are also widely used in the manufacture of chemicals, dental cements, drugs and pharmaceuticals, foods and soft drinks, plastics, soaps and cleansers, waxes and polishes, plant foods, sugar, countless other products, and in water treatment. When purity counts, remember V-C!

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate

V-C CHEMICALS

Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites
Other Organic Compounds
of Phosphorus

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION • *Chemicals Division:* 401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

Phenol, 39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .17½- .18
ret dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100% bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works..... lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbetnoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., divd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., divd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..... lb. 1.20 - 1.37
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Pheaylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works..... lb. 3.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Metamyiphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works.....lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works....lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .....long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72-70%, b.p.l., l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines..short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.63 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works ..... 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb. .28 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97½-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0563- —
whse. .....lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls. .....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, 500-lb. dms., frt. equald..lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Cycloneno, dms., divd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.30 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.38.00 -43.20
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls .....lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb.11.00 -11.20
Pokeroot, bls. .....lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works..... lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs. lb. .35½- .36

Polystyrene crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l..lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. .....lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16¼- .16½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works.. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms .....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
23-200-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. .....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms..... lb. .33 - .33
Chloride USP, cryst., dms.... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms .....lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms .....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ... lb. .37½- .38¼
powder dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate dms .....lb. .72 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25

Phenol, 39°—Potassium Prussiate

Potassium guaiacolsulphonate NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 —
Metabisulphite gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb 25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25 75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls, ex whse ton.281 00 - —
less ton lots, bbls, ex whse.ton.266 00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms, c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 14½- .15¼
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ .23¼
USP dms, works..... lb .24¾ .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls, works. lb. 16½ 18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 .62
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. 22½- —
smaller quantities..... lb 23 - —
kegs .....lb. .28 - —

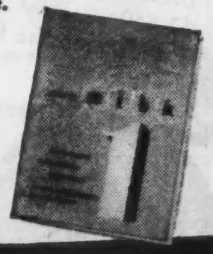
The No. 1 medium-boiling solvent
for nitrocellulose lacquers . . . for vinyl lacquers

For over-all performance and economy there is no commercially used substitute for methyl isobutyl ketone, because only MIBK has the solvent characteristics which permit formulating at top diluent content or top solids concentration.

And you need not tie up your bulk storage with extra solvents. Standardize on MIBK . . . the superior medium-boiling solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers.

MIBK is one of Shell's *quality* solvents which include among others MEK, MIBK, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss with you in detail the advantages to be gained from using MIBK in your lacquer formulations. Just phone or write.

Send for your copy today →



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
EASTERN DIVISION: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36
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Atlanta · Boston · Chicago · Cleveland · Detroit · Houston · Los Angeles · Newark · St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited · Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Potassium Silicate—Red, Phloxin

Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.25	6.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
l.c.l., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45	6.70
l.c.l. 5 dms., works	100 lbs.	5.95	7.85
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.10	6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Stannate, dms. frt. alld. E.	lb.	740	.796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%	ton.	36.25	—
NF VII cryst. dms.	lb.	.31	.33
gran. dms.	lb	18½	—
powder, dms.	lb.	.16½	.17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	.87	.94
tech., works	lb	77	79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.12¾	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.13	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.35	.36
Oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.85	.95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Pregnenolone, bots	gm.	1.50	—
Acetate, bots	gm.	1.25	—
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.55	Nom.
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10	3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.75	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract	lb.	.60	—
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.125	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.135	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075	—
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.0645	.095
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	.1050
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½	.20½
l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.20½	.21½
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.17½	.18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20¼	.21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propyithiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.27	.30
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.17	.18
husks, bgs.	lb.	.50	.51
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.52	.53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03½	.04¼
smaller, lots	lb.	.03½	.04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works	lb.	.50	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.75	10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	15.75	—
oleoresin dewaxed 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	11.00	12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.	gal.	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.981	1.15
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots	gram.	.55	—
Pyrites	long-ton.	No prices.	
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.00	13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	—
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	11.50	12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	—
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	16.75	—

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
dense, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, dms., works	lb.	.14	—
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11	—
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.11 31-64	—

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.25	.28
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	206.00	208.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.20	1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	—
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.70	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.51	—
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.70	.72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.76	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.66	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.56½	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans	oz.	.68	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.50¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.30	1.35
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	—
light, medium shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75	—
maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade, same basis	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	NP	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.76	—
light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.61	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.71	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.66	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.57	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12½	—
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis	lb.	.06¾	—
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Virginia-type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd.	lb.	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works,	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
MNPT, toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.60	—

Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works	lb.	4.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)			
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
Para toner, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Chlorinated, kgs	lb.	1.10	1.15

Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).

You will find definite savings by switching from

50% to 73% CAUSTIC SODA

TAKE THIS COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CUSTOMER AS AN EXAMPLE. This customer's cost for 50% caustic would be $68,240 annually. Last year it was decided to use 73% concentration at a cost of $65,390 . . . a saving of $2,850 in the first year.

The cost of equipment and installation necessary to effect such savings ran $2,650 . . . or a return of 108% on investment the first year alone!

In addition to the savings in Caustic Soda purchase, such as reported at the left, many manpower dollars are saved because 73% requires less unloading time, for fewer cars are needed to supply the same tonnage.

The unloading method utilized with 73% combines unloading and diluting in a single operation. The assembled unit is compact and relatively inexpensive.

Columbia-Southern's technical staff will be glad to make recommendations regarding the cost and location of the unit and will assist you with the unloading of the initial shipment. Write today for further information. You may realize important savings by switching from 50% to 73% Caustic Soda.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: FIFTH AVENUE AT BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PA. DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI CLEVELAND • DALLAS • HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO

Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls, frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.77 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 40.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .85 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls. works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25 kilo lots, fib, dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls lb. .95 - .98
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 21.50 -23.50
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Greek, bls lb. .11½- .12
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .11½- .12
Turkish, bls. lb. .12½- .13
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib, dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. 09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 95.00 -105.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 109.90 -111.80
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .44 - .45
select, bls lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 14.00 -15.00
Hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. 30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
Pods, bls. lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
natural, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77¾- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Slate flour, bgs, c.l., works ton 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. lb. .30 - .35

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon-type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .08½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —

Red, Rhodamine—Sodium Cacodylate

Sodium arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾ .14¾
Arsenite, dms, c.l., works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution, dms., works gal 70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1 kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms, 100 lbs. or more lb. 44½ .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.60 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .38
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 6.52 - —

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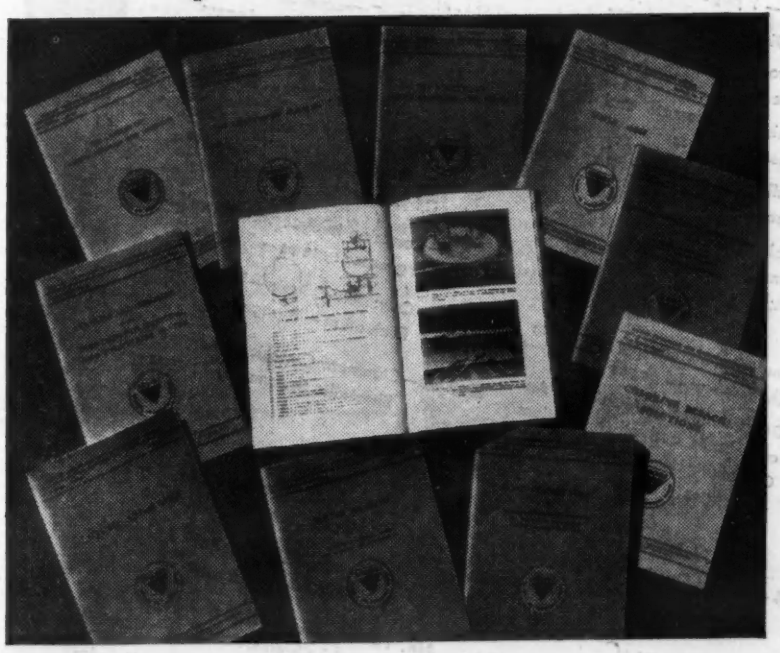

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Sodium Carbonate—Sodium Titanate

Sodium carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ • .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 • .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 • .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 • .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 • .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 • .65
USP VIII, gran., dms lb. .22½ • .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .28 • .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 • 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 • —
over 1,000 lbs lb. .178 • —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 • —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾ • —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 • —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾ • —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .1140 • —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165 • —
Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 • —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 • 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 • 21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 • 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.50 • —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 • —
refined technical, dms. lb. .80 • .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 • 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 • 1.95
powder, bbls. lb. 1.85 • 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 • 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 • 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.66 • —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 • —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½ • .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 • .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 • 7.15
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 • 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.69 • —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½ • —
60% dms., cbys., works. lb. .26½ • —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ • —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 • —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 78.50 • —
l.c.l., ex. whse. ton. 124.50 • 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $34.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 • —
Metallic, tanks, works lb. .16 • —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 • .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.30 • 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.15 • 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 • 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 • .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.03 • 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 • —
Sodium nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 51.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 47.50 • —
fmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse. ton. 57.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 53.50 • —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08¾ • —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .17 • —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works. lb. .1040 • —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.55 • 3.00
smaller lots lb. 2.60 • 3.40
Para-animosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 4.05 • 4.50
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ • .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 • 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .193 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 • —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 • —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1910 • .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 • .45
powd., dms lb. .47 • .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 • 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ • —
smaller lots lb. .14 • —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 • 8.30
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.45 • 8.70
100 lbs. 4.05 • 5.30
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 • 10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 • —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 • —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 • —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.85 • 4.10
zone 2. 100 lbs. 4.10 • 4.35
zone 3. 100 lbs. 4.40 • 4.65
zone 4. 100 lbs. 5.10 • 5.35
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bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 • 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 • .95
47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • 2.35
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 • 1.55
52°, turbid., 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works. ton. 52.50 • 55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .070 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 • .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .660 • .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works. lb. .43 • .44
USP, dms., works. lb. .70 • .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works. lb. .22 • —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ • —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 • 3.00
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 27.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 33.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17¼ • .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ • .19
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. ton. 100.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 108.00 • —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton. 88.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 98.50 • —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.73 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 2.33 • 3.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 • 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton. 115.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 125.00 • —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton. 100.00 • 117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½ • —
l.c.l., works. lb. .04 • —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 • .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 • —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ • —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l. works. lb. .10½ • —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾ • —
1 ton or less, works. lb. .11 • —

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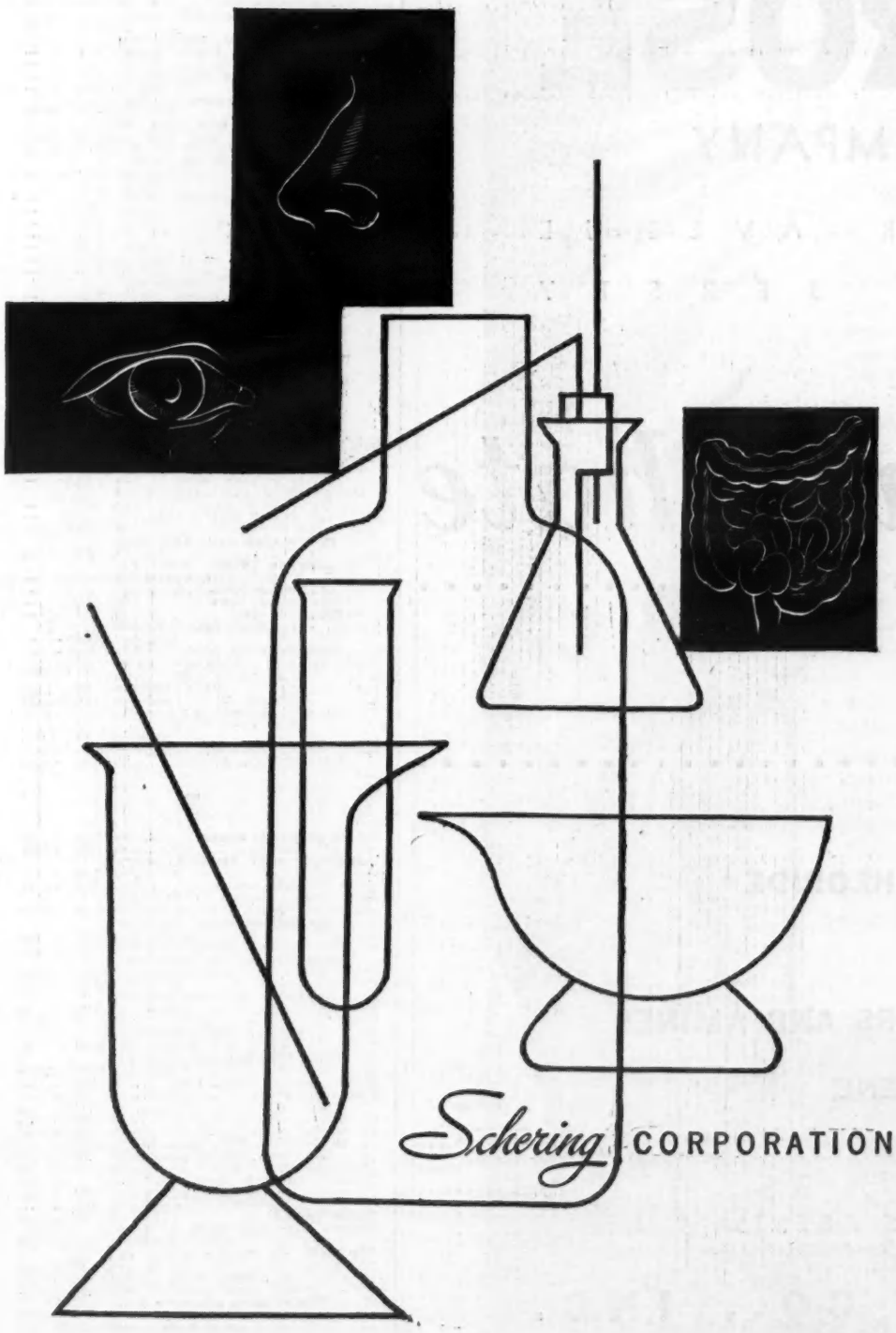

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Bulk Sales Division

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Sodium trichloroacetate, 80%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd E lb 3.15 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton. 66.00 -66.50
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 80,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 - 1.20
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq, reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls. lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .11½- .12
imported, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb. .90 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms. lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs. works lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 58.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kemba, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd. cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF, powd. bots tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton 21.00 -22.00
t.o.b. vessels Gulf ports ex. port long ton 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.35 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
salf block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.85 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid com'l cyls. works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF bot. lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton. 120.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .86 - .89
Triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Esst Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs., futures lb. 1.00 - 1.35

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom. ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton. 38.00 - —
imp Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —
inedible, extra lb. .04¾- —
fancy lb. .04¾- —
No. 1 lb. .04½- —
special lb. .04¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05¼- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¼- .06½
Tamarind, W I bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade ex wheat bgs lb. .14½- .17
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .65 - .70

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

lindane

- BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
- DDT
- 2,4-D ACID, ESTERS AND AMINES
- TRICHLOROBENZENE

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms. lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .48 - .60
prime, dms. lb. .36 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .71¢ - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
100-lb. lots or more,
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .93½- .99¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .28 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Touka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —

Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

Tartar Emetic—Vanadium Pentoxide

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak. Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .36 - .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33

Calco

TREMENDOUS ACCEPTANCE OF SULFAPYRIMIDINES

Since first introduced in 1941, over 13,000,000,000 sulfapyrimidine tablets of American manufacture have been distributed at an ever-increasing rate . . . enough to treat many millions of cases of infection. In addition, other great quantities have been distributed by licensed manufacturers abroad.

This unparalleled acceptance is indisputable proof of the superior effectiveness of the pyrimidines and of their pronounced safety because of their remarkably low incidence of toxic reactions.

While various other sulfonamides have made short-lived appearance in the market from time to time, today there seems little likelihood in the foreseeable future of the discovery of a sulfa drug worthy to challenge the established supremacy of the sulfapyrimidines.

BULK PHARMACEUTICALS

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfobenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

In keeping with long established policy, the above products are offered to ethical pharmaceutical and veterinary Manufacturers only.

American Cyanamid Company

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8) LOS ANGELES: 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID LIMITED
MONTREAL: P. O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P. Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Vanilla Beans—Yeast, Brewer's

Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 - —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm..gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm.. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm..1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 - —
eral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
Vitamin D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 23 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .46 - .48
Brazilian bgs.....lb. .70 Nom.
Central American.....lb. .55 - .56
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs.....lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks.....lb. .53 - .56
slabs.....lb. .54 - .55
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 50 mesh, 8c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.00 - —
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.03 - 1.04
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots.lb. 1.00 - 1.02
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.03 - 1.06
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots.. lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.31 - 1.33

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African.....lb. .70 - —
Japan, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12¼
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Ouricury, ref, bgs.....lb. .71 - .73
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. $.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -13.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton.21.00 -33.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -30.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis .ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indus., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 2.63
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —

—Continued on page 77

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Volume 163 February 23, 1953 Number 8

Broad Basic Need for Data

When one tries to find his way around in the confusion on what is going to happen to business and the national economy when the current production—and sale—for defense comes to an end, and he runs into such things as the inadequacy of supplies of munitions in Korea, he has a hard time figuring out just what is the structure, status, and stability of today's economy. He wonders what has been done or is being done in the direction indicated by the Director of Defense Mobilization more than four months ago. "In the months to come," he said, "the country must balance its various needs and aspirations against one another. Those choices relating to our national security must be weighed, just as in past periods, in the light of the best estimates that can be made as to the dangers that confront the nation. We know that this country faces a most critical period in the years immediately ahead. Wise decisions may mean the difference between security and disaster. The question is not only, what can we afford for national security? It is also, can we afford not to do whatever is necessary for our security?"

The mobilization director titled his report, "New Resources Bring New Opportunities." The necessity and wisdom of finding and using new beginnings were adduced in these columns three weeks ago. They deserve no less attention as time goes on. Research promotive of such developments has been recommended in the field of mineral resources to the National Science Foundation and has been got preliminarily underway.

Much attention is, therefore, the due of the plans for a basic materials conference to be held in New York in June. There is a particular significance in the pronouncement of the advisory committee, composed of industrial research engineers and government scientists and technicians, that the conference will be purposed to introduce the industrial concept that a knowledge of all materials is essential before a particular material should be selected as the basis of production. "It is no longer sufficient," the committee says, "for a product engineer to be a specialist in a single material, be it metals, or plastics, or lumber, or ceramics. He must know the possibilities of each, so that he may substitute when shortages occur and so that he may design products for new uses." Substitution or replacement is not only something to be prepared for in order to meet shortages—as or after they occur. It is of, at least, as much importance and desirability and necessity in the conserving and augmenting of supplies of inadequately available materials. Very often it can effect substantial savings in cost.

One thing is most essential in any study of whys and hows of inadequacies of supplies of basic materials. Every possible means must be used to assure the accuracy and reliability of influential statistical data. Experiences in the realms of the Materials Policy Commission and in connection with the promotion of something or another have made that necessity clear. There were, for example, the divergent views and widely separated figures on various nonferrous metals and on sulphur. Less than a year ago, there were wailings on many walls about the dire threat of the supply of machine tools falling through a bottomless pit. Two months ago, the news was headed:—"Orders Off Sharply for Machine Tools," and a month later, the machine tool industry was reported to be petitioning the Congress for tax aid because there were "already indications . . . that the industry's cyclic recession is underway."

In a hearing on union application for a wage increase in December, a "railroad economist" said that the nation's railroads received so little profit in 1952 that, if the demand were granted, the railroads "may have to seek adjustments in their rates and charges to the public." Two weeks ago, the same newspapers reported that the Association of American Railroads "estimated the net income of Class 1 carriers for 1952 at $826,874,000, compared with a 1951 net of $690,568-000."

In relation to basic materials—and all sorts of other things—it pays to know as much as possible about as many as possible. But, it does not pay if, as is often the case, much, if not most, of what is "known" is not so.

Foreign Policy in Oil

In the relatively short period of its status as an article of international commerce, petroleum has had at least as big a part in world affairs, politically and socially, as had the precious metals in their centuries of world prominence. Its role in recent months has been quite disturbing in various areas of the globe. So, there is the making of a colossal world problem in the indorsement by the American Petroleum Institute of the foreign development and imports principles of the national oil policy formulated by the National Petroleum Council at the request of the Secretary of the Interior in 1949 (see page 53).

The international repercussions of that indorsement will not be mitigated by the institute's committee recommendation that a formal call be made upon the United Nations General Assembly to reconsider its indorsement of the principle of nationalization without indemnification for expropriated properties.

There has always been a substantial share of political dealing in the general procedure of the acquiring of petroleum holdings by foreign interests in many countries. Once upon a time, certain Latin American countries were notable in that respect. In such doings, the interests of the people of the "invaded" lands got little, if any consideration, especially from their involved politicians. The NPC policy is duly considerate of the "laws and customs" of other nations, but that consideration is not always influential upon those currently in political control of those nations. Because such control is quite frequently shifted from one group to another by all sorts of procedures, titles derived from the policies of an incumbent group cannot be guaranteed by reasonable, practicable means to stand up under a tidal wave of reform—even when the grantors of the titles were much more considerate of national public welfare than are their displacers.

In all areas of United States participation, commercially and even socially, as well as politically, in the promotion of global economic improvement, it must be realized that the concept which prevails among the peoples of most other lands is that the motivating policy is self-interest, rather than benevolence. One meets almost everywhere the view—"yes; the Yankees will put money in anything we have if they think they can get more out of it than they put in. All they want with us is to make money for them."

Unfortunately, there is more than a little support for such views in the experiences of those accustomed to derisive treatment at the hands of Americans because of their national origin. The faults of United States foreign policy are not confined to political areas. The NPC national oil policy is a commendable one. But, it must be handled internationally, as must all other aspects of foreign relations, with full realization of all relevant realities.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

their jobs and help them find new employment, Mr. Freehill has established a placement center where OPS employees can be brought together with personnel officials of other government agencies and private business firms. Many OPS employees were recruited directly from industry and are specialists in their fields, while others are similarly experienced in and qualified for government work.

MSA Program Under Review

One of the first things that Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen did upon his return from Europe with Secretary of State Dulles was to announce that a comprehensive on-the-spot study is to be made of the MSA program and personnel, starting immediately. The investigation was not touched off by what he saw in Europe because it has been in the making for weeks, but undoubtedly his European tour encouraged Mr. Stassen to get the investigation started promptly.

It will be recalled that former Secretary of Commerce Sawyer found much to criticize in the way of European aid program was being handled and pointedly called attention to the excessive numbers of titled MSA representatives stationed abroad. The current inquiry will inquire into this situation more closely, along with the status of the different parts of the MSA program, both military and economic, and its effectiveness.

The "evaluation group," as Mr. Stassen calls it, consists of fifty-five members, headed by Clarence Francis, chairman of the board of General Foods Corporation, and will divide up into eleven teams, with each team assigned a particular country to study. The inquiry is to be completed in little more than sixty days, and its results will help determine the amount of foreign aid to be favored this year by the government.

Comprehensive Export Schedule

The Office of International Trade is reminding subscribers to the Comprehensive Export Schedule that their subscriptions expire March 31 and if they want to continue the loose-leaf compilations they will have to file their renewal subscriptions in sufficient time for processing before the expiration date.

The Comprehensive Export Schedule is the exporter's "Bible," for without it he can hardly operate without running into delays and a mass of red tape. The schedule constitutes the official regulations of the Department of Commerce and is a loose-leaf compilation of all regulations and policies which is kept up-to-date by supplementary Current Export Bulletins.

OIT said that this year, for the first time, divider cards are being inserted as separations for the various parts of the publication, to facilitate reference and permit easier insertion of reprint pages. Subscriptions must be sent to the superintendent of documents, or the nearest field office of the Department of Commerce.

For the Bookshelf

CHEMICAL APPARATUS IN THE U. S. A. Technical Assistance Mission No. 23. Report by a group of European experts. Paper; 224 pages, 6x9½ in. Paris: Organisation for European Economic Cooperation.

Eleven "experts" from as many European countries composed the mission on which reports here on its visits to nineteen American firms and the National Bureau of Standards. What they have to tell can be learned with real advantage in all areas of the chemical industry in this country. Their studies encompassed a general examination of the methods employed in the design and construction of chemical installations and a special sampling of the methods employed in the development and utilization of control instruments, of the special maintenance methods employed in the chemical industry, and of the resistance of the various materials of construction to chemical agents. Those are things which it is good for everyone in the chemical industry to know.

The mission also studied and reports on chemical engineering; the functions of a "job engineer"; pilot plants; standardization of chemical equipment, and individual technical problems, such as design and manufacture of automatic control and measuring instruments, resistance of various substances to chemical agents, apparatus for distillation, absorption, crystalization and centrifugation; use of high vacuum and high pressures, transport of gases and liquids, transport and handling of heavy chemicals, maintenance methods. Again those are things on which anybody should be glad to have the views of persons presumably well able to see what they were looking for and at.

LIME FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST INDUSTRIES. Resource Report No. 6, prepared by Leslie C. Richards and A. O. Bartell. Paper; 23 pages, 8½x11 in. Portland, Ore.: Raw Materials Survey.

Originally part of an engineering study by Mr. Richards concerning the economic feasibility of a new lime manufacturing plant based on the Marble Creek limestone deposit at Baker, Ore., this report has been excerpted and brought up to date statistically. It includes a section on lime production with a list of the plants in the Pacific Northwest, notes on reserves, prices, and specifications. A section in the area's consumption summarizes the industrial uses of lime, discusses the specification desires of the various consumers, and estimates the quantity utilization by industry. The conclusion is stated that production of high-grade lime in the area is not adequate to the demands there and that additional capacity is necesary to the continued industrial growth of the region.

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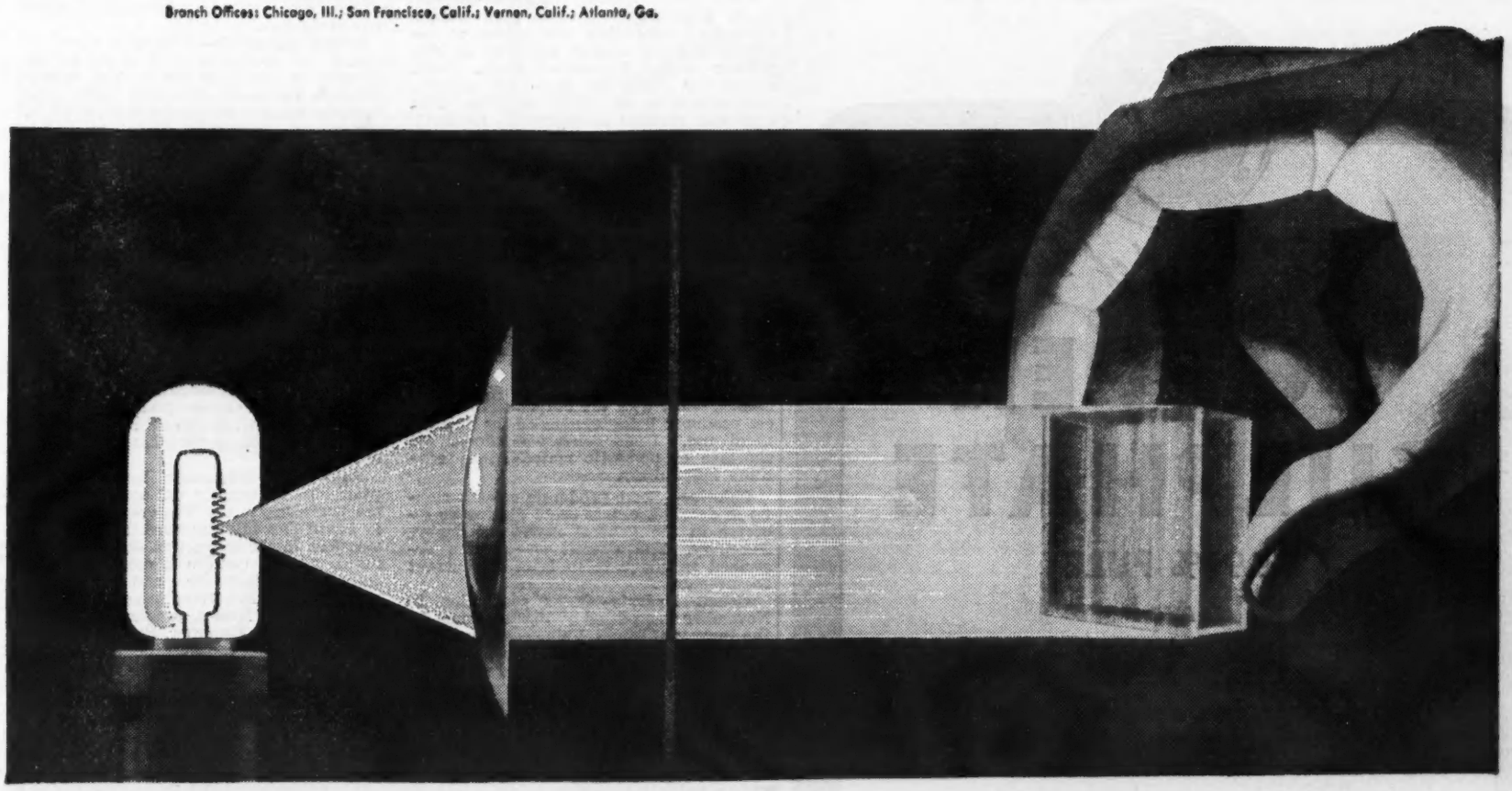

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Heavy Chemicals

Index declined last week to 95.44 from 95.56 in the preceding period. Absence of demand resulted in lower prices for quicksilver to a new low level for the year. The recent advance in metallic nickel was reflected in higher prices being established for nickel chemicals while supply conditions continued exceedingly tight. The trade is expecting the control over the copper price to be lifted from domestic metal. The spread between foreign and domestic metal prices has been abnormally wide for several months. The government has permitted tungsten and molybdenum concentrates go free from controls in domestic trading. The Defense Materials Procurement Agency told producers, dealers and consuming firms they no longer have to get Government authorization before buying domestic tungsten concentrates. It also let domestic consumers buy mloybdenum concentrates without allocation.

Increased demand for anhydrous ammonia has tightened the supply position and it looked as though a more stringent situation might develop over the next few months. The government has continued to take practically all the production of bleaching powder. Inquiry for calcium chloride has relaxed appreciably for ice control owing to the open Winter. Agricultural demand has increased for spot copper sulphate. Possibility of removal of price control over the metal has apparently stimulated buying interest. Chlorine sales were said to be of better volume but there was no shortage of stocks. The movement of soda ash was reported slightly lower. Caustic soda shipments remained well up to the previous level. There was no easement in potassium carbonate supplies during the week, glass-plant demand appeared to be running a bit over current production. Fluorspar price controls were lifted.

Paper production based on percentage of sixday capacity was 95.9 percent for the week ending February 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.8R in the preceding week and 97.9 for the corresponding week in 1952.

Ammoniacal Liquor—Demand holding steady with supply position comfortable. December production was placed at 4,220,279 pounds, against 3,941,779 in November by the Bureau of Mines. Total output for 1952 was 44,163,759 pounds, compared with 49,755,387 in 1951. The high was reached in March at 4,315,411 pounds and the low in June at 2,485,763. Sales in December amounted to 2,748,504 pounds, against 2,505,839 in the preceding month. The most active month was April with sales of 3,954,542 pounds. Stocks on December 31 were 2,450,149 pounds, compared with 2,400,634 on November 30 and 1,744,378 pounds at the close of 1951.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Not unusually active at present. Cracker bakeries are taking on stocks for current wants but demand is routine from other sources. Stocks have been kept available for immediate sripment.

Bleaching Powder—Civilian supply remained short with the output of the largest producer being channeled for government use. Under such conditions, the shortage of domestic material may continue indefinitely.

Chlorine—Some producers noted a pickup in demand, others could discern no increase in the general movement during February. The overall supply was described as adequate to level off current requirements.

Cobalt Hydrate—Gross production in November was placed at 15,021 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments amounted to 17,644 pounds and stocks on November 30 were 6,769 pounds, compared with 6,392 at the close of the preceding month. Production for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 220,016 pounds. Total output over 1951 was 242,264 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand continued to improve last week, the increase being inspired to some extent by the possibility of the price ceiling being lifted from domestic metal. Purchases were confined mostly to spot material. Industrial demand remained steady and there was no scarcity of supplies for immediate shipment.

Panama is expected to need approximately 9,000 short tons of copper sulphate in 1953. Stocks will cover 4,500 tons and the remainder is to be imported from the United States and Europe. Officials of a large fruit company and one of its subsidiaries report a considerable increase in their requirements because of the company's expanded activities at plantations in Almirante and Puerto Armuelles.

Price Trends

Advanced

Nickel acetate, 0.8c. per lb.
carbonate, 1.05c. per lb.
chloride, 0.35c. per lb.
formate, 0.85c. per lb.
nitrate, 0.7c. per lb.
sulphate, 0.75c. per lb.

Reduced

Quicksilver, $4 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1952
95.44	95.56	95.84	97.69

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—Two tests of this material are available in the market. A grade testing 17½ percent phosphorus is offered at $58 per ton and another 14½ percent at $50 per ton in bags, carlots works. The supply at present is ample to meet all requirements.

Fluorspar—Consumption at iron foundries, aluminum-reduction and magnesium-reduction plants, and in welding-rod coating was larger in November than in October, but these gains were offset by smaller usage at steel, hydrofluoric-acid, glass, enamel, and ferro-alloy plants, the Bureau of Mines states. Imports of fluorspar in November were 24,088 tons, compared with 37,445 tons in October; the November imports came from Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and Tunisia.

Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 35,620 and 40,149 short tons, respectively, in November, a decrease of 5 percent in output from October but an increase of 8 percent in shipments. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in November, 14,298 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 7,801 tons were from Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Utah. Of the shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin from Illinois and Kentucky, 10,526 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 7,377 tons in October. In addition, 826 tons of fluorspar of Mexican origin were shipped by barge on the Ohio River from the Illinois-Kentucky district in November, compared with 1,440 tons in October.

Nickel Chemicals—Advances were recorded last week as a result of the recent advance in the basic metal. The supply situation remained definitely tight. The breakdown shows acetate at 60.8c. to 61.3c. per pound, carbonate 67.3c. to 67.8c., chloride 34.85c. to 35.35c., formate 59.55c. to 60.55c., nitrate 33.2c. to 34.2c. and sulphate 27c. to 27½c. per pound. The situation was strong with the trend of the market still upward.

Potash, Caustic—Not in ample supply in all producing quarters although no real shortage exists at present. There has been some pickup in the textile demand but it cannot be described as good. The most active inquiry at present is said to be from chemical manufacturers.

Potassium Carbonate—Continued in tight supply with the glass plant demand sustained at a high level and still running somewhat above current production. It was stated that the heavy call for television tubes is primarily responsible for the present scarcity.

Soda Ash—Shipments last week appeared to be slightly off compared with the preceding week. The consuming field is broad for this chemical and a slight variation in the movement does not mean much. Supply conditions continued comfortable with immediate and future shipments offered at former price levels.

One of the largest producers in India has a plant in Mithapur, Saurashtra. The daily production capacity for soda ash now exceeds 100 long tons daily and is scheduled to be increased to 140 tons. Caustic soda, bleaching powder, and other industrial chemicals also are produced.

Soda, Caustic—Producers continued to report a good demand but admitted they are not experiencing difficulty in leveling off requirements. One of the most active outlets at present is the oil refineries although slight increases for textile and tire use were noted during the month. Stocks were readily available for immediate or forward shipment.

Projects undertaken by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation are listed in the corporation's first progress report. Construction of a 3,500-ton caustic-soda plant at Nowshera, in collaboration with private interests, has been started,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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and an agreement has been negotiated with the Technical Cooperation Administration for a 50,000-ton ammonium-sulphate factory near Daudkhel.

Sodium Phosphate—Production has been sufficiently broad to sustain the different varieties in balance with supply and demand. Dibasic and tripoly appear to be commanding most attention at present and buyers have not experienced difficulty in securing stocks. Prices are holding at former levels.

Establishment of additional facilities is planned for fertilizers and chemicals in Israel, in 1953 as part of a long-term production program that will eventually cover an extensive range of basic chemicals. When a new plant now under construction is completed, considerable quantities of sodium phosphates, pyro-phosphates, ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate, and manganese sulphate are expected to be available for export. Production of ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, and potassium sulphate is scheduled to begin in 1954.

Sulphur—Mine or plant shipments of native sulphur during November were placed at 439,375 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. October shipments amounted to 433,315 long tons. Apparent sales in November were 447,252 long tons, against 447,143 in the preceding month. Shipments of recovered sulphur totaled 17,232 long tons during November, against 21,336 in October. Apparent sales amounted to 17,095 long tons, compared with 21,314 in the previous month.

A Canadian company, which developed a new process for treating pyrites to obtain elemental sulphur and sulphur-dioxide gas in addition to high-grade sinter, will build a factory at Welland, Ontario, near a large chemical plant. The company considers it essential from the cost standpoint that its treatment plant be near a customer who needs large quantities of sulphur and sulphur dioxide, so that these materials can be piped directly to the user. It is expected that the saving in the Dominion's imports of sulphur will be approximately 54,000 tons annually.

Acids

Chromic—Platers have continued to take this acid mostly for current wants. There is no shortage of stocks at present, according to suppliers.

Hydrofluosilicic—Meeting consuming requirements without difficulty. Stocks not too flush but market in a fair state of balance.

Muriatic—Still in relatively tight supply for immediate shipment. The market is affected by a falling off in byproduct material. Demand generally was described as good.

Nitric—Demand steady with little variation noted for the month to date. Supply conditions comfortable with immediate shipments available.

Sulphuric—Buyers seem to be getting all of this acid they desire at present. Production has been of sufficient dimensions to keep the supply adequate while prices have remained unchanged.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production for December was 83,419 short tons, the second highest monthly output for the year, exceeded only by 85,175 tons produced in August according to the Bureau of Mines. Total output for 1952 was 937,331

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(preliminary) short tons. Despite a power failure caused by a heavy storm in June at Massena, New York, a large plant required a suspension of operation at 9 of 13 potlines and serious drought conditions that prevailed in the Pacific Northwest and the Tennessee Valley regions (resulting in curtailment of interruptible power starting September 3, 1952) an all-time yearly production record was established. New production plants and expanded capacity at established plants plus production from use of government subsidized high cost power contributed to this record production.

The large quantities of aluminum required for military application under the defense program constituted a heavy drain on the present supply. In order to meet an ever increasing demand one new reduction plant started operation in December, 1951, and three new plants were placed in production during 1952 with a combined total rated capacity of 250,000 tons. The year 1952 closed with three primary producers operating 15 reduction plants. These plants, when operating at full capacity, will be capable of producing an estimated 1,413,000 tons of primary metal annually.

Copper—Domestic production of refined copper during January amounted to 108,010 tons, according to the Copper Institute. Deliveries to fabricators during January were 125,133 tons and stocks on January 31 were 59,836 tons, compared with 58,858 on December 31. Daily average production of refined during January was 4,037 tons, against 4,616 in December. The crude daily output was 2,509 tons with total production for January placed at 77,783 tons, compared with 81,250 in December.

Despite continuing requirements for copper in excess of supplies and despite all efforts to increase the latter, mine production of copper declined slightly in 1952, amounting to 924,500 tons compared with 928,330 tons in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. The year was relatively free of labor strikes, and the dominant reason that production failed to maintain or better the 1951 record was that the grade of ore produced at some important mines declined in 1952. In Arizona, the leading copper state, more copper ore was produced than ever before, but output of copper declined 5 percent. Copper production in Utah and New Mexico, the second and third largest producers, rose 5 percent, while in Montana (fourth in importance) it gained 10 percent.

Lead—Sales of fair dimensions were reported last week both for the current month and for March. The future market for April forward appeared a bit steadier although definitely quiet. The London market did not change materially. The common grade closed at 13½c. per pound New York and 13.30c. St. Louis basis.

Magnesium—December production of primary ingot was placed at 9,323 tons by the Magnesium Association. Total output for the fourth quarter amounted to 27,436 tons, one percent below the third quarter. Production for the year 1952 was 105,833 tons, 2½ times the 1951 output. Total shipments last year amounted to 9,133 tons of wrought products, 4 percent below those of 1951.

Molybdenum—Shipments of concentrates increased 9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1952, compared with the third quarter according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of concentrates was 15 percent less in the fourth quarter than in the third quarter. Colorado was still the chief producing state. Shipments of concentrates for export were one percent less than those of the third quarter. The estimated first quarter 1953 production of the United States is 5,900 metric tons. Domestic production of molybdenum concentrates was 11,065,500 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the fourth quarter of 1952, a decrease of 15 percent from the third quarter of 1952. Domestic shipments of concentrates in the fourth quarter of 1952 comprised 10,357,500 pounds, and shipments for export 1,540,100 pounds, compared with 9,395,900 and 1,556,900 pounds, respectively, in the third quarter of 1952. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in 6 states in the fourth quarter; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California.

Quicksilver—Priced lower at $206 for 50 flask lots and up to $208 per flask, spot for smaller quantities. Demand continued light with sellers attempting to stimulate buying interest by cutting prices.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver in December was placed at 3,182,302 ounces, compared with 3,113,659 ounces in November. Total output of 39,100,923 ounces was 2 percent less in 1952 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Gains of 1 and 13 percent in Colorado and New Mexico, respectively, were more than offset by declines of 10, 3, 4, 4, and 1 percent in Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, and Utah, respectively; silver production in Idaho was virtually the same in 1952 as in 1951. The Treasury buying price for silver domestically mined after July 1, 1946, remained at $0.905 per fine troy ounce throughout the year. Idaho continued its rank as the leading silver-producing State, followed by Utah, Montana, and Arizona, an order unchanged since 1943. Most of Idaho's silver (approximately 67 percent in 1952) comes from silver ore. Virtually all the remainder of the domestic output of silver is recovered as a by-product of base-metal ores and gold ores.

Zinc—January production of all grades of slab zinc was placed at 81,944 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Stocks on January 1 were 87,160 tons, domestic shipments amounted to 77,573 tons, export and drawback 2,205 tons, government account 901 tons, making total shipments 80,679 tons and leaving stocks at 88,475 tons on January 31. Unfilled orders at the end of January amounted to 39,732 tons, compared with 45,264 on December 31. Daily average production during January was 2,645 tons, against 2,625 in December and a yearly average over 1952 of 2,627 compared with 2,553 over 1951. January production of prime western including select and brass special was 40,622 tons, and stocks on January 31 amounted to 42,774 tons.

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Koppers Co. Introduces Antioxidant for Gasoline

Introduction of "Impruvol 33," an antioxidant for motor and aviation gasoline which reportedly will provide engines with greater protection from fuel sludge and gumming at lower cost per gallon, has been announced by Dr. C. F. Winans, development manager of the chemical division of the Koppers Company, Pitsburgh, Pa.

According to Dr. Winans, "Impruvol 33" may be the answer to the problem of dirty engines resulting from the increased use of catalytically cracked gasoline stocks in recent years. He said, "Higher engine efficiency results from the ability of "Impruvol 33" to retard the formation of vapor phase gum during the compression stroke prior to ignition, to reduce varnish and lacquer coatings on cylinder walls, pistons, and rings, and to hinder the development of acids which lead to corrosion and sludge."

"Impruvol 33" is a 33⅓ percent by weight solution of DBPC (ditertiarybutylparacresol) in toluene. DBPC is Koppers crystalline, tri-alkylated phenol, both nonstaining and non-corrosive, which is used as an antioxidant for turbine lubricating oil and transformer insulating oil, waxes and vegetable oils, and rubber.

Arapahoe Chemicals Names Officers for Coming Year

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Colo., has announced the election of the following officers for the coming year:—President, R. C. Waugh; executive vice-president and treasurer, J. W. Macy; secretary, R. D. Inman; and vice-presidents, O. B. Jacobson and T. D. Waugh. Messrs. R. C. Waugh, T. D. Waugh, Macy and Jacobson were elected to the board of directors along with C. E. Williams, J. M. Harris and Donald L. Patterson.

The company, and its new subsidiary, Arapahoe Special Products, Inc., Boulder, Colo., at the same time announced the issuance of a new catalog of organic compounds and new price lists. Four price lists are now supplied:—Special products list No. 1 for retail quantities and No. 2 for commercial lots of those items to be made and sold by the subsidiary; and list No. 11 for retail and No. 12 for commercial prices of those products to be continued by the parent organization.

Detrex Ups Two

The Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has announced the elections of P. H. Richey as assistant treasurer and F. J. Chmielnicki as assistant secretary.

Mr. Richey has been associated with Detrex since 1948. Advancing through various positions in the controller's office, he was appointed personnel director in 1950. Subsequently, he was assigned to special duties in the office of E. W. Allison, treasurer. Mr. Chmielnicki has been with the company for eleven years as counsel and head of the legal department.

Chemical P. R. Ass'n Meets Thurs.

The Chemical Public Relations Association will hold its next meeting February 26 at the Engineers Club, 32 West 40th street, New York. The meeting will be devoted to an open discussion on the use of motion pictures and film strips as a media for public relations. Cocktails will be served at 12 noon, with luncheon following at 12:30 p.m.

Gair Managerial Post to Gibbons

Robert Gair Company, New York, has appointed O. R. Gibbons to the newly-created post of sales promotion manager for the folding cartons division. Mr. Gibbons joined Gair in 1945, and has been in the sales department of the folding cartons division for four years.

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Humidity Indicator Cards Offered by Davison Chemical

Humidity indicator cards with "Tel-Tale" spots for use in dehydrated packaging are being introduced by the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Changes in moisture conditions cause the spots to change color very rapidly and they indicate relative humidity reliably, Davison states, adding that the cards have had Air Force and Signal Corps approval.

The cards come with three spots or six spots, and are furnished with eyelets for attachment to equipment. The three spot card is so adjusted that one spot changes color at 65 percent relative humidity, another at 40 percent and the third at 30 percent. The six spot card is graduated from 10 percent to 60 percent. Accuracy is reported to be within 5 percent plus or minus. Principal use of the cards is to afford visual evidence of whether humidity conditions within a package are at a safe level, to avoid moisture vapor damage.

Scott Award Presented To Dr. Glenn Seaborg

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, director of chemical research at the radiation laboratory of the University of California and Nobel laureate, was presented with the John Scott medal award of the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia February 19 at a meeting of the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Dr. Seaborg was honored for his discovery and invention of five uranium elements — plutonium, americum, curium, berkelium and californium. Ernest T. Trigg, board vice-president, presented the award, consisting of an engraved copper medal and a premium of $1,000. Dr. Seaborg won the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1951 jointly with his University of California colleague, Dr. Edwin T. McMillan, for their discoveries in the chemistry of the transuranium elements.

Columbia-Southern Advances Richardson at Ohio Plant

Kenneth W. Richardson, jr., has been appointed assistant director of development in charge of organic development projects at the Barberton, Ohio, plant of the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. Prior to this promotion, Mr. Richardson was development supervisor in charge of pilot plants at Barberton. He joined the plant's development projects department in 1946.

Bemis Ups Three

The Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the election of F. V. Deaderick to the board of directors, the naming of R. Ramsay as secretary and comptroller and the appointment of David M. Finley as assistant secretary and assistant comptroller. Mr. Deaderick is also a vice-president and the director of eastern operations for Bemis. Mr. Ramsay was formerly secretary and assistant treasurer. Mr. Finley had been assistant secretary.

Houghton & Co. Elects Maisch

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, has elected John F. Maisch treasurer. Mr. Maisch, controller of the company since June, 1950, in his new post succeeds William F. MacDonald, president and treasurer, who has given up the latter post to give more time to his presidential duties.

Strontium Titanate, White Gem Material, Developed by Nat'l Lead

National Lead Company, New York, has announced the successful conclusion of a long search for a completely water-white material with a high refractive index, suitable for gemstone and optical uses. The material, which was developed at National Lead's Titanium Division research laboratories in Sayreville, N. J., is strontium titanate in the form of a large single crystal made by a flame fusion process. Strontium titanate is a compound of titanium, strontium and oxygen and does not occur in nature in any form. Covering patents have been issued to National Lead.

Persulphates Data Issued by Becco

A bulletin which presents a bibliography of the properties and uses of persulphates is available from the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company. These references have been compiled to show the highly diversified uses of persulphates. Among many fields discussed are biological chemistry, cellulose chemistry, for bleaching, polymerization, textiles, organics, and the rubber industry. Approximately one hundred references are cited. For a free copy of this nineteen-page Becco bulletin, No. 34, address the Buffalo-Chemical Company, Station B, Buffalo 7, N. Y.

Jefferson Chemical Opens New General Purpose Unit

The Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has announced the start-up of a new general purpose chemical process unit at its Port Neches, Tex., plant. Nonyl phenol is the initial product, and commercial quantities are already available. Other related chemicals may be produced in the unit with but minor field design changes, as market conditions may require, it was announced.

Ethyl Corp. Adds Avery

Julian M. Avery, who has been a consultant to Ethyl Corporation, New York, for the past two years, has joined the Ethyl staff as a technical adviser. He will work primarily with the company's planning group on product development and research programs, and will be in charge of technical contacts in foreign countries.

EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Di-Methoxyethyl phthalate

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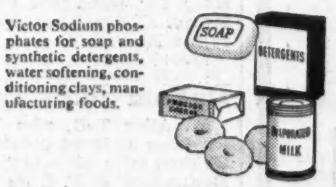
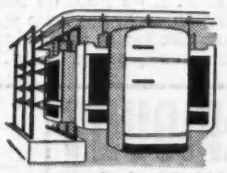


Victor Sodium phosphates for soap and synthetic detergents, water softening, conditioning clays, manufacturing foods.



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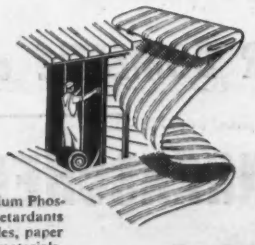

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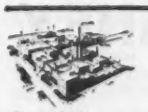


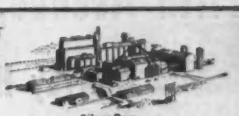
Chicago Heights, Illinois

Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee

Victor, Florida

Nashville, Tennessee

Morrisville, Pennsylvania



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Int. Minerals Names 3 Chief Project Engineers

The International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has announced the appointments of three chief project engineers in the engineering division. James L. Taylor will be in charge of construction, Robert F. Marek will handle industrial engineering and William Bellano will be in charge of mining.

Mr. Taylor has held various engineering design and field construction posts since joining the International in 1940. Mr. Marek, prior to joining the company in 1951, had been associated with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, the American Steel & Wire Company, the Queen Ann Candy Company and the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. For the past three years, prior to joining International, Mr. Bellano had been manager of the Marianna Division mines for the Pond Creek Pocahontas Company.

Warwick Southern Post Goes to William Pearson

The Warwick Chemical Company, a division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the appointment of William Pearson as technical service representative in the Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama territory. Mr. Pearson will work with W. E. H. Searcy, Warwick's technical sales representative in that territory.

Mr. Pearson joined Warwick Chemical in 1952 and had been located in the application laboratory in Wood River Junction, R. I. Prior to his joining Warwick, he was a plant chemist with the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chicamauga, Ga.,

Fiber Glass Production Reported by Pitts. Plate

Production of continuous fiber glass has commenced at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's plant in Shelbyville, Ind., according to J. Hervey Sherts, general manager of the fiber glass division. One furnace now is producing continuous yarn filament and additional furnaces will be added in the near future, according to Mr. Sherts.

Metro-Atlantic Sales Post Goes to Robert Carlson

Metro-Atlantic, Inc., Centredale, R. I., has announced the appointment of Robert H. Carlson to its sales staff, covering parts of southern New England. Mr. Carlson has gone through a training period in the development and sale service laboratory for placement on the sales staff. Robert W. Evans has replaced Mr. Carlson in the laboratory.

DuPont Shifts Taft

W. Allen Taft, who for the past year has been assistant district manager of the Chicago sales office of the Photo Products Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed an assistant director of sales of the department with headquarters in Wilmington, the company has announced. Mr. Hubbard will assist in the sale of motion picture film and radiographic products.

Miltenberg & Samton Moves

Miltenberg & Samton, Inc., has announced the removal of its offices to 10 East 40 street, New York 16. The telephone number is MUrray Hill 9-2411.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Market trend continued downward last week. The index recorded 112.56, against 112.68 in the preceding period. Lindane technical was reduced sharply in price and it is expected a proportionate decline will shortly be announced in the formulation grade. The downward revision was attributed to economies in production and an effort to place the market on a level in line with competitive materials. Buying interest in insecticides is not pronounced at present.

Demand for packing-house byproducts was exceedingly slow. New low prices for the year were established in dried blood and tankage. Steamed bone meal was quiet with the fertilizer and stockfeed trades showing no desire to increase inventories at present. No sales of hoof meal were reported for fertilizer use but there was enough demand for industrial purposes to hold the former price.

Ammonium nitrate remained in exceedingly tight supply with no indication of nearby easement. This material and anhydrous ammonia are the tightest chemicals in the agricultural list. It was stated the stringency in these materials is being reflected in nitrogen solutions also. Ammonium sulphate continued comfortable last week although it was stated that a sizable tonnage has been booked for March shipment. Phosphate rock prices have been decontroled but no substantial change is expected in a competitive market. According to producers, the escalator clause in contracts permits a slight advance in price. Potassium muriate shipments picked up a bit for shipment to the midwest and southeast. A seasonal gain in the inquiry for sodium nitrate was reported. The movement of superphosphate continued below seasonal expectations.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Lindane, 99%, technical, $1.75 per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1952
112.56	112.68	112.75	113.31

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—December production was placed at 155,595,947 pounds of coke-oven sulphate by the Bureau of Mines. November output amounted to 152,629,239 pounds. Production for the year 1952 totaled 1,607,118,769 pounds, compared with 1,796,525,451 in 1951. The high 161,417,189 was recorded in March and the low 52,020,025 in July. Sales during December were 142,089,981 pounds, compared with 148,028,944 in the preceding month. The most active month was March when sales totaled 169,883,562 pounds. Stocks on December 31 were 81,264,948 pounds, against 81,264,948 on November 30 and 82,689,087 pounds at the close of 1951. There was no unusual pressure for shipments and stocks were described as comfortable. Imported sulphate was offered at $50 per ton Atlantic or Gulf ports. According to producers a fairly sizable tonnage has been placed for March.

Bone Meal—Offered at $75 per ton for domestic steamed with relatively little buying interest noted. The stockfeed trade is said to be practically out of the market at present.

Castor Pomace—Demand has slowed down and the market presented a quiet appearance throughout the past week. Prices continued unchanged.

Cyanamid—Production finding a steady outlet through contract channels. Limited quantities were available for additional use on contract.

Dried Blood—Not enough demand to test prices locally. Chicago was lower at $5.50 per unit of ammonia.

Fish Meal—New business slow. Menhaden nominally unchanged at $135.60 per ton with available stocks exceedingly light.

Limestone—Demand for ground is increasing at present with stocks adequate to meet requirements at the various supply points in the South. The current price is $1.40 per ton in bulk and $3.50 in bags carlots f.o.b. works, Buchanan, Virginia. The screen test for bagged material is 50 percent through 100 mesh and on bulk material 75 percent through 100 mesh. Agricultural lime is priced at $14.50 per net ton for carlots and is in ample supply.

Phosphate Rock—According to producers, contract withdrawals have not fallen off much regardless of the relatively slow movement of superphosphate. The export market remained quiet. Price control has been removed but no substantial price change is expected owing to competitive conditions.

With an improvement in sulphur supplies, production of superphosphate in Brazil is expected to increase considerably, especially as two new companies have begun operations. Demand for crushed phosphate rock, which is being successfully used on coffee, is expected to increase, as that crop is a leading source of foreign exchange .Studies have been made on the development of deposits of phosphate rock in the states of Minas Gerais, Bahia and Paraiba, but, with the possible exception of Minas Gerais where adequate power is available for the phosphoric-acid process, positive action is not expected for some time. It is possible that some potassic fertilizer may be produced from deposits of leucite in Minas Gerais. Discussions have been held on the production of nitrogenous materials by Italian interests.

Potassium Muriate—Shipments of domestic said to be gaining gradually for midwest use. This southeast demand increased slightly also. There seemed to be plenty of room for improvement, however.

Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose — This new soil conditioner known as CMC has been found satisfactory. It is being offered in a competitive field to distributors at 60c. per pound. It is stated that one pound will condition 20 square feet at a six inch depth. This material had a thorough workout in state colleges and will be offered first to home gardeners.

Sodium Nitrate—Consuming inquiry is showing a gradual seasonal increase with each successive week. Supplies at stockpoints remained comfortable.

Superphosphate — Stocks continued available at former prices with demand for shipments not unusually active. Producers stated the general movement has not attained seasonal dimensions to date.

Tankage—Priced lower with scarcely any activity in the market. There were sellers in New York at $5 per unit of ammonia and $6 in Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles—Trading was generally spotty over the week, but showed an overall improvement over previous periods. Supplies were adequate on all materials as shipments continued to arrive per schedule. Calcium nitrate shipments have been good with sales showing an increase over last year. The market continued firm with exception of organic materials. Blood meal, which at this season should be comparatively firm with moderate demand, was weak with trading nominal and strong supply reported. There is no indication of blood meal firming up and a similar situation exists for tankage. Fish meal quotations were unchanged over the previous week.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

No important increase could be noted in market activity. Buyers are following a waiting policy which may lead to considerable confusion if the infestation is extensive during the coming season. A substantial reduction in the price of lindane has taken place but the 25 percent formulation price has not been announced to date. The parathion market is steady at $1.50 per pound for technical while the 15 percent spray powder is competitive at prices ranging from 53c. to 59c. per pound. Toxaphene held at 17c. per pound in carlots and at 20c. to 23c. in less. Methoxychlor prices were unchanged with prospects considered favorable for increased sales when the active season arrives. BHC remained definitely quiet. Sales of DDT were occasional with prices sustained within the former range.

Lindane—Priced lower for 99 percent at $2.75 per pound works. The breakdown shows truckloads of 20,000 pounds at $2.75 per pound; 10,000 to 20,000 pounds $3, and 5,000 to 10,000 pounds, $3.15 per pound. Smaller lots range from $3.25 to $3.35, depending upon quantity. This material is packed in 100 pound drums and is f.o.b. the works. New prices for the 25 percent formulation have not been announced to date. The downward revision is attributed to sizable economies of manufacture and to place the market at a level competitive with other insecticide materials.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Aldrin Approved by USDA For Control of Wireworms

Aldrin has been granted official label acceptance for control of wireworms on Irish potatoes by the Department of Agriculture. Announcement that USDA has given this acceptance to aldrin throughout the United States was made in Denver, Colo., last week by F. W. Hatch, manager of the Julius Hyman & Company Division of Shell Chemical Corporation.

Wireworms, which are among the most destructive of potato pests, are a soil-inhabiting form of the click beetle and do their damage directly to the plant tuber. Wireworm injury results in down-grading of the potatoes, often making them unmarketable. Tests made during the past four years in all major potato growing areas in the United States established aldrin's effectiveness against wireworms and show it to be one of the most economical methods of wireworm control yet developed, Mr. Hatch pointed out.

USDA Post to Weiss

Dr. Martin G. Weiss has been named research director of field crops in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, the Department of Agriculture has announced. The position has been vacant since Dr. W. M. Myers resigned in June, 1952, to take charge of the work in agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Weiss has been in charge of soybean improvement investigations in the bureau.

Agriculture Department Insects Control Post Goes to K.P. Ewing

K. P. Ewing, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, has been named to head the division of insects affecting cotton and other fiber plants. He succeeds R. W. Harned, long a leader in cotton insect research, who had headed this division since 1931, and who is continuing with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as both staff assistant to the chief and as a consultant, particularly in respect to cotton insects and their control.

DDT For Iran Sought In TCA Bids Invitation

The division of central services of the Department of State has issued an invitation to suppliers to bid on 700 tons of DDT (water wettable 75 percent) to comply with World Health Organization specifications. The purchase is to be financed by the Technical Cooperation Administration for Iran.

Suppliers interested in this procurement should request invitation No. IB-430-241-15-1020 from Charles E. Noel, chief of the procurement section of TCA, division of central services, Department of State, 1901 D street, NW, Washington 25, D. C. The telephone number is REpublic 7-5600, extension 2204. Bids will be received on the basis of delivery f.a.s. United States ports. The opening of bids is scheduled for 11 a.m., EST, February 26.

Nitrogen Determination Data Offered

An article dealing with an improved laboratory method of nitrogen determination, originally appearing in the *Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*, is now in reprint form and is available upon request. Presented by Drs. Alfred T. Perkins, J. F. Merrill and S. N. Rogers of the department of chemistry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., the article outlines the results of determining introgen using laboratory prepared catalysts and "No. 1 D-C Catalyst Tabs." For a reprint of the article and for complete information on D-C Tabs, write to Mill Creek Products, Inc., 1004 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City 5, Mo.

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Chemical Construction Pres.

E. D. Powers has been elected president of Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, to succeed Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, who has been moved up to the board chairmanship. Mr. Powers, who is and will remain a vice-president and director of American Cyanamid Company, the parent firm, has also been elected a director and member of the executive committee of Chemical Construction. He has been with Cyanamid since 1918, and has served as vice-president since 1950.

Cottonseed Advisors Named To Study Price Supports

A special nine-man cottonseed advisory committee has been appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson to assist in meeting the problems of supporting cottonseed prices. The group will hold its initial meeting today.

The committee is composed of producers, ginners and crushers and was set up in accordance with a recommendation of an industry-wide cotton conference held in Washington February 12. The conference asked for a study of operations of the cottonseed price support program and recommendations regarding possible revisions of this program.

The nine representatives appointed to the committee are:—T. B. Upchurch, jr.; Harold F. Ohlendorf; Walter L. Randolph, of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation; Cecil Collerette, of the Arizona Cotton Producers Association; J. F. Laurin, of the National Cotton Ginners Association; Sam N. Reed, of the Texas Cotton Ginners Association; W. B. Coberly, jr., vice-president of the California Cotton Oil Corporation; T. H. Gregory, of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and A. L. Durand, of the Chickashaw Cotton Oil Mill.

DeLamar-Hendry Takes Original Corporate Name

DeLamar-Hendry, Inc., Chicago, has announced that on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its formation it has resumed its original corporate name, J. H. DeLamar & Son, Inc. The concern is located at 461 West Erie street in Chicago. Telephone number is Michigan 2-2860.

Geigy Facility Enlarged

A 12,000-square-foot addition to the Leland, Miss., factory of the Geigy Company, Inc., New York, has been constructed by the Luria Engineering Company. The addition is a standardized one-story, steel frame structure, 100 feet long.

Chemurgic Conference

—Continued from page 7

N. J., and "Castor Beans," Dr. Wayne E. Domingo, the Baker Castor Oil Company, San Diego, Calif.

A luncheon session will follow with Henry T. McKnight, of Cornwell Farm, Vienna, Va., presiding and Mr. Burrell the principal speaker. His topic will be "Industry and Agriculture Must Work Together."

Roberts Afternoon Chairman

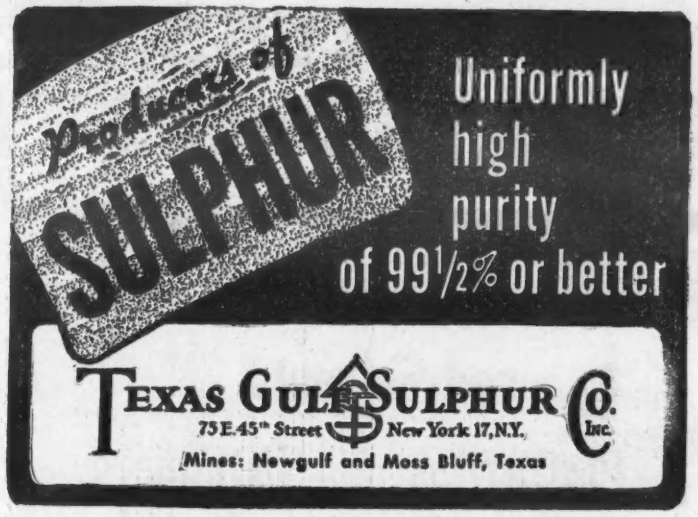
S. A. Roberts, of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Jackson, Tenn., will preside at the afternoon session. The following talks will be presented:—"Recent Progress at BAIC Regional Research Laboratories," Dr. Reid T. Milner, director, Northern Regional Research Laboratories, Peoria, Ill.; "Chemurgic Activities in Industry," Edgar J. Van Allsburg, industrial consultant, New York, and "Summary of the Chemurgic Record," Mr. McMillen.

Aluminum Items Added To 'Anti-Hoarding' List

The National Production Authority last week announced the addition of its "anti-hoarding list" of two classes of aluminum products which had been dropped on December 24, when the list was last published. Aluminum foil, as well as aluminum powder, flake and paste were materials added, and under the provisions of the defense production act cannot be stocked in excessive amounts or sold at above prevailing market prices.

MSA Post to Rand

William M. Rand, retired president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, was appointed deputy director of the Mutual Security Agency February 19 by President Eisenhower. He will serve immediately under Harold Stassen, administrator of the agency. The White House announced that Mr. Rand, whose appointment must be confirmed by the senate before he formally takes office, will devote his special attention to developments of overseas sources of raw materials.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REFINERIES: Gretna, La. Karns City, Pa. Warren, Pa.

Petroleum Derivatives

The removal of price controls on petroleum products brought scattered price increases on some items. Crude oil prices were advanced in California, with diesel fuel oil following. The general effect of the decontrol order was not expected to be extensive, as most products maintained a steady price level. Exempted from the order was No. 2 heating oil.

The position of toluol and xylol remained without significant change. The price position of these materials was unaffected by the decontrol order, since they had not been included among controlled items. Government requirements for toluol continued without letup, maintaining the tight supply position the material has occupied in recent months. Production of aviation gasoline and TNT received top military priority. Industrial users of toluol obtained what material they could on the market and in many cases turned to xylol as a substitute. A much easier situation prevailed in regard to aliphatic solvents. Production was maintained without difficulty and supplies generally held adequate for demand.

The wax market showed a healthy aspect as domestic demand continued at a rate that closely matched current production. Little change was to be found in the export demand, and this area continued to cause some concern in the industry. Liquefied petroleum gases remained in good demand, although not exceeding supplies in most areas. Propane was an exception, and was found in short supply in certain eastern states. Demand for petrolatums stayed even with the level reached during the final quarter of the last year, showing no trend to decline in the immediate future.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—The material occupied a comfortable position on the market during the past week, since production was easily adequate for most usual demands. Observers in the trade expressed no doubts that the present balance could be maintained in the foreseeable future or that production would be hampered for any reason. Demand showed a continuing steady trend from consumers.

Mineral Spirits—The industries using the material maintained a steady rate of demand without increasing their requirements perceptibly during the past week. Manufacturers were able to fill orders of any average size without difficulty from current production and expected a continued balance in the supply position.

Stoddard Solvent—Consumers found the material in good supply and available from current production in amounts ample for all usual demands. The easy availability of the material was encouraged by an unhampered production and by an evenly maintained demand. Trade observers expected the current situation to show little change in the immediate future and felt that obtaining the material would present little or no difficulty for consumers.

Toluol—Military requirements of aviation gasoline remained considerably above the present amounts available and production was continued at the highest practicable rates in order to close the gap. This brought about added pressure on the manufacturers of toluol, who attempted to put as much of the material on the market as possible. Supplies remained short of demand, however, and industrial users experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the amounts of the material they required. Some attempt was necessarily made to use more readily available materials, of which xylol was one, in cases where this was found practical. No immediate easing in the position of the material, in respect to civilian consumers, was anticipated.

VM&P Naphtha—An active call from the consuming industries took most if not all of the amount of material available from current production. The rate of demand showed no downward trend from the levels reached during the past three to four months, and all indications pointed to a very good first quarter. Manufacturers reported maintaining production in amounts adequate for current consumption needs.

Xylol—Production rates for the past thirty days have held steady with little change noted. During that period demand has risen by a relatively small but noticeable amount, bringing the material into a position of snug supply. With some facilities turned toward production of the scarcer toluol, a continued close balance in supplies was expected by observers in the trade.

Price Trends

Advanced

Crude oil, Cal., 10c. per bbl.
Fuel oil, diesel, Col., 10c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.27	104.13	104.13

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of demestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 7 totaled 270,182,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,641,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 459,000 barrels comprising an increase of 629,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,088,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market showed an active rate of demand during the past week as consumers kept the level of their requirements on a par with that of the past sixty days. The position was described as a healthy one by manufacturers, who saw no weak spots in the current status. All current production was being shipped, it was reported, although no grades of the material have moved into a position of short supply. The export market remained without special feature and showed no pickup in its demands from domestic production.

Paraffin—Consumers found the material available as needed from current production, although far from being in oversupply. Industrial users have given no indication of cutting down on their requirements, which have been extensive and have prevented any sizable oversupply from developing. With the raising of price controls, the possibility of increased prices brought some attention. No immediate changes were noted and none were expected in the immediate future. The possibility existed, however, that where manufacturers had been selling on a delivered basis and absorbing some proportion of the freight costs, an upward adjustment might be made

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—A certain degree of easing in demand for propane and butane was felt in the midwest and parts of the south, where the weather turned milder. In the east, demand for propane remained strong and shipments to consumers tended to fall somewhat behind schedule. Butane was generally held to be in adequate supply, however, and shipments to consumers continued without difficulty. A sudden change in the weather could change the situation drastically, it was pointed out in the trade, particularly if local transportation facilities were not immediately available.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Trading in solvents and diluents over the week was maintained at a good level with supplies continuing adequate to meet present requirements. New price quotations were posted coincident wtih increases for other petroleum derivatives on the Coast: Cleaning solvent, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for butane was not lessened over the week following a price increase of 1.6c. per gallon; this was due mainly to actual needs by the industry as well as the present tight supply position. Postings were 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Stocks of propane were adequate with only moderate interest reported. It was too early at deadline to report the new price of 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, as firm.

No price changes were announced as yet for high melting point paraffin waxes although an increase is momentarily expected by the trade. In the interim, buying interest was reported moderate to good with supplies adequate to meet present requirements.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Universal Oil's Research Head Gets Award Tonight

Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research for Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill., will receive the Washington Award for 1953, which is administered by the Western Society of Engineers, at a dinner tonight at the Furniture Club of America, Chicago. The award will be presented by Ovid W. Esbach, president of the society and dean of the Technological Institute of Northwestern University.

Dr. Egloff is being honored for "distinguished leadership in petroleum research and development in professional activities and in community service." The recipient holds more than 300 patents on inventions covering the processing of oil, coal, shale and the chemical derivatives of hydrocarbons.

Natural Gas Order Lifting Due; Defense Needs Met

Because the defense needs of the nation for natural gas are now being met, the Petroleum Administration for Defense is rescinding its Order No. 2, effective March 1, Deputy Petroleum Administrator J. Ed Warren has announced. The order, issued August 22, 1951, and amended and liberalized August 22, 1952, was designed to slow down extension of natural-gas uses in areas where a shortage threatened because of a lack of adequate pipeline facilities . It put certain limits on expansion of the househeating market and required specific PAD approval of extensions of service to large-volume industrial customers in the areas in which it was effective.

Tide Water Buys Mohawk Gas

Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, has announced its purchase of all gasoline service stations and other petroleum marketing facilities owned by the Mohawk Gas & Oil Corporation, Schenectady, N. Y. The Mohawk concern has handled Tide Water Associated products since its inception in 1928 and has been the sole distributor of these products in Schenectady county. The purchase resulted from the decision of Mayer L. Cramer, president and treasurer of Mohawk, to retire from business.

API Takes Stand Favoring World Oil Development Move

The American Petroleum Institute has formerly endorsed the "foreign oil development" and "imports" principles of the National Petroleum Council. The set of principles, which were drawn up by NPC at the request of the Secretary of the Interior in 1949, are as follows:—

"That participation by United States oil men in the development of the world's oil resources is in the interest of all nations and is essential to this country's security.

"That United States oil men should be encouraged to develop global oil resources on equal terms with other nationals, and to work out stable agreements with foreign governments on a basis which will promote development of free enterprise.

"That the United States government should use its diplomatic prestige and channels to reduce the political risks involved in such foreign operations, permitting United States oil men to operate abroad in conformity with the laws and customs of other nations.

"That the nation's economic welfare and security require a policy on petroleum imports which will encourage exploration and development profits in the United States to make available a maximum supply of domestic oil to meet the needs of the nation."

Other recommendations made by the institute included:—

A request that congress clarify the authority of the Federal Power Commission in regard to natural gas.

A formal call to the United Nations General Assembly to reconsider a resolution endorsing the principle of nationalization without providing for indemnification of expropriated properties.

Agreement that the API should call upon the US government to withdraw from the International Labor Organization of which it has been a member since 1934.

Sun Advances Clayden, Names Moxey Successor

A. Ludlow Clayden has been appointed technical associate in the chemical research and development department of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, with his assistant, John G. Moxey, jr., succeeding him as manager of the company's automotive laboratory.

Mr. Clayden, a Sun engineer for thirty years, will serve as a staff assistant on problems dealing with automotive matters. Mr. Clayden joined Sun in 1922 as chief automotive engineer, following an extensive career in the automotive engineering field, both here and abroad. He became manager of the automotive laboratory at Marcus Hook, Pa., in 1938. Mr. Moxey joined Sun in 1935. His first job was that of laboratory assistant in the "engine lab" at the Marcus Hook refinery. In 1938, he was transferred to the newly-created automotive laboratory as a research engineer.

Casing Allotments Up

Supplemental allotment of 125,609 tons of casing and tubing have been granted by the Petroleum Administration for Defense to 701 oil and gas operators for the second quarter of 1953, Deputy Petroleum Administrator J. Ed Warren announced last week. Included in the total tonnage are 15,922 tons of casing size mechanical tubing, 1,540 tons of lap-weld casing and 948 tons of spiral-weld casing. PAD received 805 applications for supplemental allotments totaling 643,789 tons and 104 of the applications were denied.

Trade Briefs

Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company has begun operations in California, absorbing all the properties of the Cleveland Oil Company.

H. H. Robert has been appointed assistant manager of the public relations department of the Standard Oil Company of California.

John Noble, jr., associate general counsel of the Arabian American Oil Company and the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company, has become chairman of the petroleum division of the Legal Aid Society's fund raising drive.

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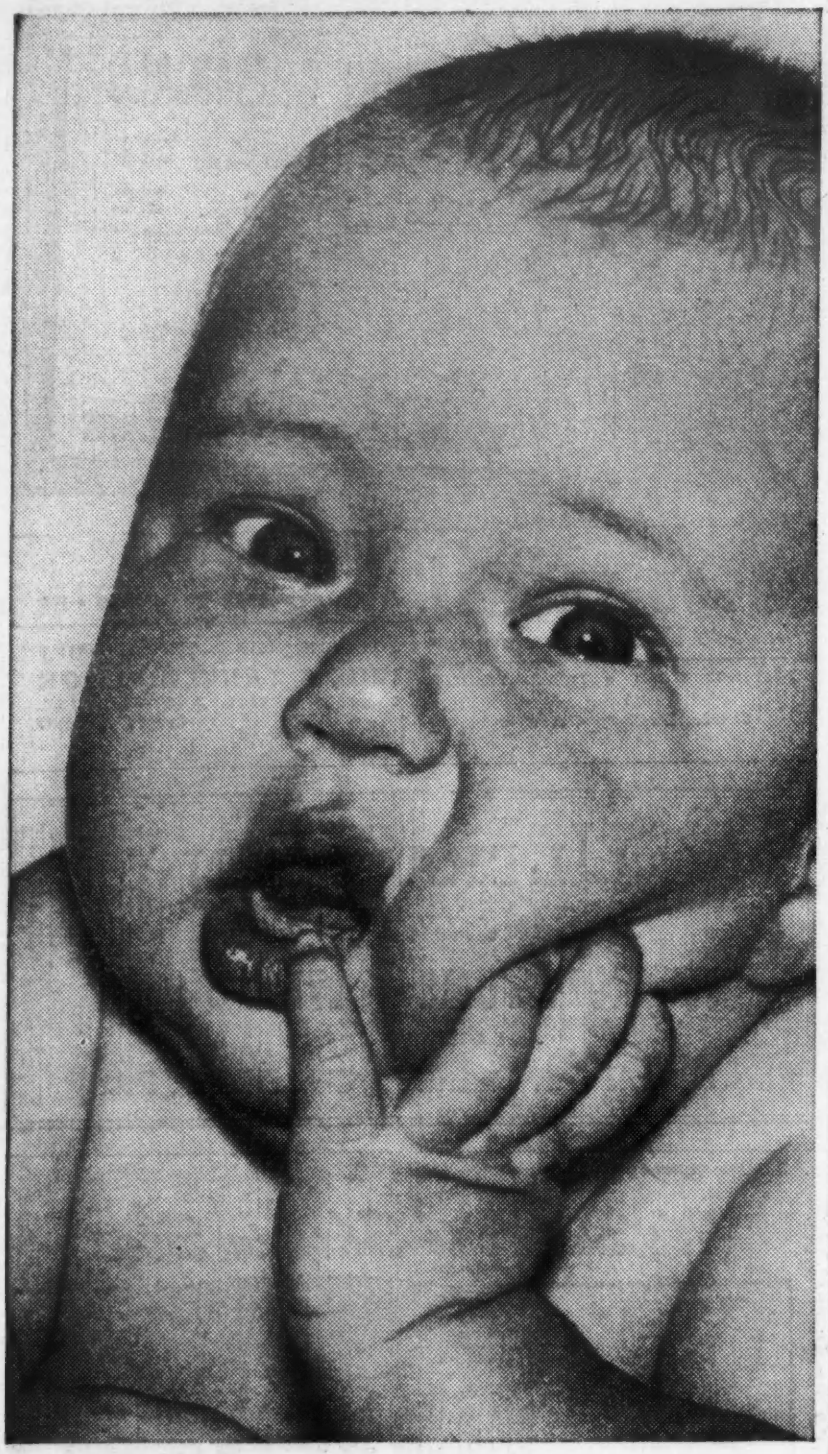

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Coal Chemicals

The only price change in this market was another fractional decline in imported 78-degree naphthalene last week. There was no particular change in the supply pictures of the various coal chemicals.

The government decontrolled prices of coal chemicals which formally came under S.R. 13 in the middle of last week. By press-time there had been no price activity reported as a result of that action.

Two degree pyridin continued to be in tight supply. Some sources reported that there has been some easing in the "secondary" market for pyridin. There were still consumers that would like to get more refined material if it were available.

The tar acids have not been moving as well as pyridin and the other tar bases. The cresols were moving along at the same pace, moderately active, but not enough to satisfy producers. Domestic producers were moving cresylic acid in the same volume. The increases anticipated earlier for these tar acids have not been apparent yet. Phenol was moving fairly well, but could stand some more activity.

Anilin has been moving at a pretty good rate. Producers have stepped up production to take care of the increased demand. Dimethylanilin was a bit short due to requirements of the explosives industry. Benzoic acid has enjoyed a fairly good demand from polyesters. Phthalic anhydride seemed to be enjoying a good demand, but some sources said that February could have been a little better.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending February 21 was scheduled to be 99.7 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,248,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with actual production of 2,248,000 the previous week, production of 2,248,000 tons one month ago, and output of 2,098,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers reported that demand has continued to hold the market for this aromatic in an excellent balance. It was said that buying of coaltar benzol has been heavy because consumers were anxious to assure themselves that they would have plenty of material available in the future, even though they have consistently been able to get enough benzol for their immediate needs.

There was no price activity reported in this market since the announcement of decontrol of coal chemical byproducts which had been under S.R. 13 during the control period. The materials decontrolled were coaltar, naphthalene, crude light oils, benzol, toluol, xylol, creosote, pitch, tar acid oils, tar acids, pyridin, and the other tar bases.

It was said that producers were currently watching and waiting to see what was going to happen now that supply and demand could freely regulate prices.

Coaltar—December production by cokeoven operators was 69,128,066 gallons of crude, compared with November output of 65,394,882 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The preliminary total for the year was reported as 704,134,523 gallons, against the total crude coaltar output of 795,311,823 gallons during 1951.

Creosote—There was no significant change in this market. Producers were moving the material along at a moderate rate. Some sources said that they could sell some more material. However, demand was fairly good and suppliers felt that the market would hold to a fairly steady pace, particularly since the absence of many fluctuations was one of the characteristics of the creosote market.

November production figures from the Tariff Commission indicate that the combined output of tar distillers and cokeoven operators was 14,059,218 gallons during that month. In comparison, October output was 13,025,993 gallons.

Tar distillers produced 8,318,686 gallons of creosote oil in November and 8,284,826 gallons in October. Cokeoven operators put out 5,740,523 gallons in November and 4,741,167 gallons during October.

Cresols—Demand has not shown any appreciable change in volume. Producers said that activity was fairly good, but not quite up to the levels which they would like to see. The present market conditions were not unique with the cresols. A lack of expansion in demand was universal with all of the tar acids. Buying has been able to hold the activity to the same levels, but the increases anticipated earlier have not begun to materialize.

Total output of orthometaparacresol was 921,065 pounds in November, as against 754,076 pounds in October, according to the Tariff Commission. The November figures for meta-para isomers were not available.

Cresylic Acid—There have been no price changes in this market in recent weeks. Domestic material was moving along at a fairly steady rate. Producers were still hoping for a pickup in demand but no particular increases were noticed yet.

Imported ADF acid did not show any significant signs of easing or tightening. Suppliers said that the material just moved along at the same moderate pace. More ADF acid was being sold now than was sold during the fall months of last year. However, demand has not been strong enough to influence prices to rise. The 85c.-price held through the last half of 1952 was still the current quotation for large lots.

November production statistics from the Tariff Commission indicate that the total output of refined cresylic acid for the month was 2,794,821 pounds, compared with 3,587,652 pounds produced in October.

Naphthalene—No changes of any kind were reported for crude domestic material. Producers were still moving crude naphthalene at a relatively slow pace, compared with former levels. Demand from phthalic anhydride has not increased materially, even though phthalic production has been running at a fairly good rate. The increases of production capacity and the high level of actual output of naphthalene were felt to be part of picture of easier naphthalene supplies.

It was fairly certain that imported crude naphthalene was not putting too much pressure on domestic material, as indicated by the price weakness of hot-pressed material. Importers said that hot-pressed 78-degree naphthalene was now going at 3½c. per pound. This was 0.15c. lower than quotations of the previous week.

Phenol—Activity in this market saw a little improvement during the first month of the year, according to various producers. A producer reported that natural material was moving in a little better volume than synthetic phenol. Some other sources stated that synthetic material was moving fairly well. One producer said that it had a fairly good month for synthetic phenol in January. It was added that inventories were a bit low after the year-end, and the buying reflected current needs sooner. In addition, demand from phenolic resins has been good. Some pickup in consumer requirements was being reflected in February buying, a source felt.

Total November production of synthetic and natural material, including USP and technical grades, was 33,299,031 pounds, compared with October output of 31,121,538 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Pyridin—Overall demand for 2-degree material continued to exceed the available supply. Production has been insufficient to take care of all requirements. It was said that there were no consumers that were seriously hurt for the lack of pyridin. Everyone seemed to be able to get enough material for immediate needs. It was just

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 0.15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1952
113.24	113.24	113.47	113.88

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 21, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,050,349
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	37,980,689
Benzol	gals.	3,632,935
Coaltar	gals.	16,663,464
Creosote oil	gals.	930,752
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,567,074
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,022
Toluol	gals.	714,577
Xylol	gals.	190,654

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

that there were many consumers looking for more material, and there were new potential uses which were being shelved until the material is more abundant.

There has been some noticeable easing in the "secondary" market for pyridin. A source stated that export demand was dull since isoniazid and the antihistamines have fallen off.

Toluol — There was nothing in sight which would indicate that this market would soon be in an easier supply situation. The combined demand from industry for industrial finishes and demand from the government for nitration material and toluol for aviation gasoline have been enough to put a squeeze on the toluol market during the past four or five months.

Industrial applications were expected to remain at the same levels as long as automobiles and home appliances are being produced in high volume. Every indication pointed towards increased toluol needs by the arsenals, rather than any easing from this direction.

Total production of toluol from all sources was 7,951,575 gallons in November, as against 6,199,223 gallons in October, Tariff Commission figures indicated.

Cokeoven operators produced 2,918,934 gallons of the November total and 2,928,-914 gallons of the October figure. The remaining 5,032,641 gallons in November came from all other sources, while the same sources produced 3,270,309 gallons in October.

Xylol—An excellent demand for coaltar xylol has kept this market in a well balanced supply position. Production felt that the tightness in the toluol has contributed two factors to the current conditions in the xylol market. First, some consumers took xylol to supplement or replace the toluol they ordinarily required. Secondly, the fact that petroleum producers' equipment was tied up making toluol allowed less distillation time for the production of xylol. Furthermore, regular users of this solvent have kept their requirements up to a high level.

Dyes

Direct Black EW—Production of C.I. 581 was 646,038 pounds in November, compared with 677,464 pounds in October, according to the Tariff Commission.

Naphthol AS—November output of F.P. 302 totaled 45,492 pounds, as against 71,029 pounds produced in October, information from the Tariff Commission indicates.

Intermediates

Anilin—November production of anilin amounted to 8,42,431 pounds, as against October output of 8,768,571 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission production report.

The market for anilin has shown consistent and relatively good activity during the opening weeks of this year. Suppliers said that their production was up to high levels, in some cases, at capacity. One source was taking care of contract commitments only. Prices have held to their old levels.

Dicyclohexylamine—The market for this intermediate was said to be showing fairly good activity. Demand wasn't heavy, but it has held to a relatively good level. Much of the current demand for dicyclohexylamine was from a corrosion inhibitor which uses this amine as a starting point. Prices have held to their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate enough to take care of present requirements.

Dimethylanilin — The market for this material was said to be in short supply. A source reported that there was not enough material, of the grade needed by the arsenals, to meet the high production schedules. There just wasn't enough being made. Prices have remained at their old levels.

Fumaric Acid—Demand for this intermediate has been relatively good. Producers were moving the material along nicely. One source stated that requirements for use in polyesters have been at a good level. Prices have remained at their previously established schedules.

Metachloroanilin—Current quotations of this material, after a recent reduction which brought the price down by 2c. to 5c., were at 75c. per pound in carlots, and 80c. per pound in less than carlots.

Monochlorobenzene—According to the Tariff Commission, November production of 29,946,013 pounds, compared with 31,-093,577 pounds produced in October.

Neville & Winthers Acid—Producers reported that demand for this intermediate was fairly good. The material has been moving along quite well. Prices were unchanged from their old schedules. Supplies were good enough to accommodate present demand. Current quotations of

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drums were at $1.05 per pound, on a freight allowed basis.

Paratoluidin—Producers reported that this material was moving along well. Supplies were adequate to take care of the current demand levels.

Current quotations of the flaked material were at 64c. per pound. Schedules for the fused grade were found to be in a range of 60c. to 61c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Most producers said that demand for this intermediate was sustained at a pretty good level. Some suppliers reported that the expansion in demand noticed at the end of last month has carried over into February. It was felt that the market for phthalic would hold up as long as alkyd resins and plasticizers continued to move well.

Total output in November amounted to 20,430,281 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. In comparison, October production was 19,036,122 pounds.

Styrene—The combined production of government and privately owned plants accounted for 68,050,377 pounds of monomer in November, as against output of 68,368,293 pounds in October, Tariff Commission figures indicated.

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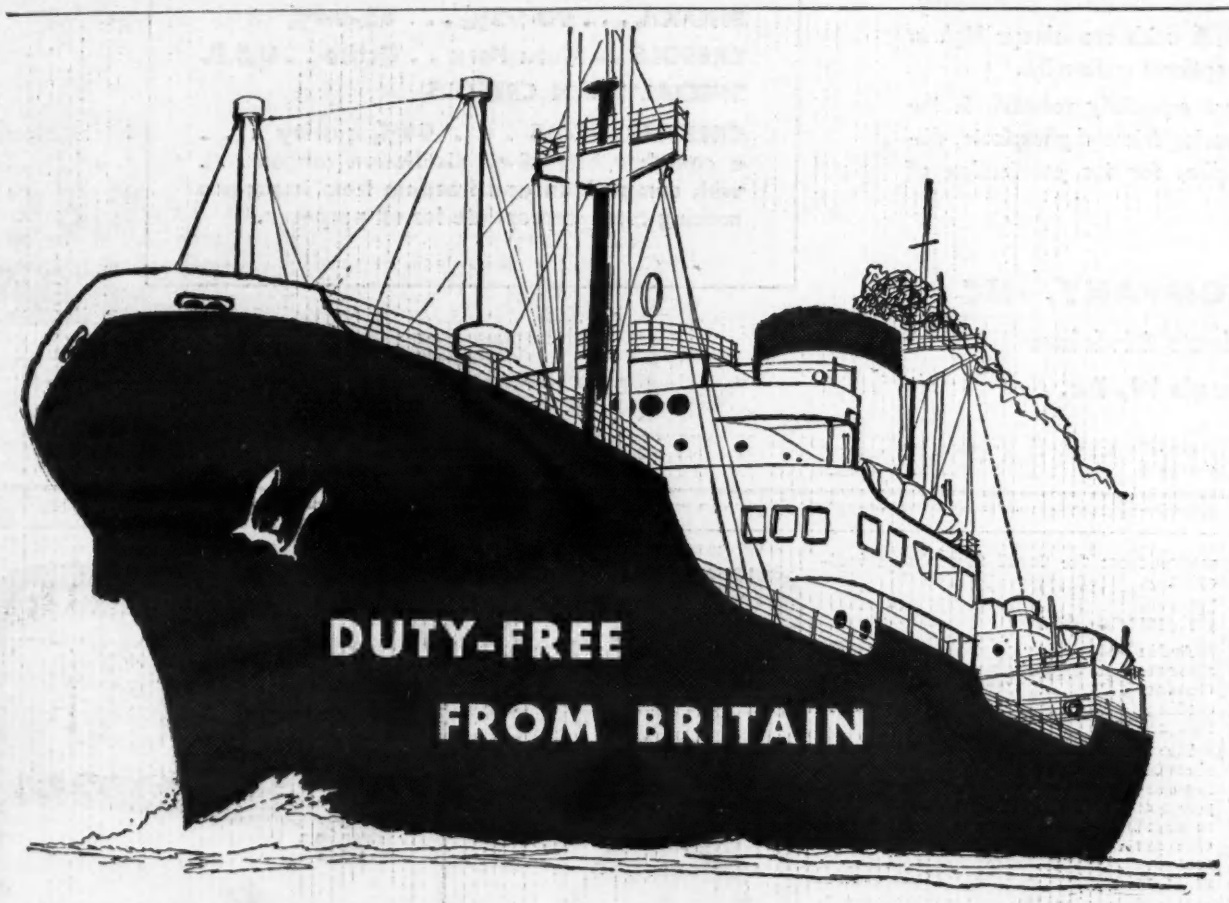
Monsanto Names Johnson To Western Research Post

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of Dr. Hal G. Johnson as director of research and development for its western division, along with the appointment of John T. Stephan as associate director of research.

The company also revealed that Sidney P. Thomes has been appointed a chemical engineer at the Monsanto-Union Electric Company of Missouri atomic electric project. George Buchanan, technical sales representative of the plasticizers and resins sales department will spend six to eight weeks in Japan with the Monsanto-Kasei Chemical Company, it was reported. Richard M. Hoover has been assigned to the purchasing department of the organic chemicals division in St. Louis and B. Baxter Pearson has been made manager of the newly created branch sales office of the division in St. Louis.



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Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

Tungsten, Molybdenum Trading Made Easier

Restoration of virtually free domestic trading in tungsten and molybdenum concentrates was announced February 17 by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. The changes do not apply to end-use controls of tungsten and molybdenum administered by the National Production Authority.

Under an amendment to the DMPA tungsten regulation (mineral order 6), producers and dealers are no longer required to obtain allocations authorizing shipments to consuming firms, and consuming firms are no longer required to obtain authorizations unless they want to buy tungsten ore of foreign origin purchased for resale by the General Services Administration.

Howard I. Young, deputy administrator of DMPA, emphasized that modification of the tungsten order in no way affects the government's five-year domestic purchase program. This runs to July 1, 1956, or until 3,000,000 short ton units (twenty pounds) of contained tungsten trioxide have been purchased, whichever occurs first. The basic price is $63 per unit in standard-grade concentrates.

Mr. Young pointed out that although the tungstein supply situation has eased up enough to make it possible to drop allocation, the bulk of the domestic production has found a ready market. Thus far, the government has been required to buy only 88,193 of the 3,000,000 units covered by the price guarantee. With an assured market for 2,911,807 additional units, it is expected that domestic productions will continue to increase for the remaining period covered by the purchase program.

The amendment to the molybdenum regulation (mineral order 8) suspends the allocation of molybdenum concentrates to domestic consumers, but leaves export of the material under allocation. The US produces over 90 percent of the free world's supply of molybdenum concentrates, and foreign demand is still in excess of supply, Mr. Young said. Supplies of both tungsten and molybdenum available to domestic users have improved materially since the allocation orders went into effect in mid-1951.

Gen'l Chemical to Construct Research Lab at Morristown

General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, last week announced plans to build a research laboratory at Morristown, N. J. The new facility will permit General Chemical to expand its laboratory research program and will replace the division's present research laboratory at Laurel Hill, L. I.

The new laboratory will be located on the outskirts of Morristown on Columbia Road, adjacent to Allied Chemical's central research laboratory, where the Corporation has under way an extensive research program in new fields.

Plans for the new research center consist of a modern, functional laboratory building of three-story brick construction. The new facility will have 50,000 square feet of floor space and will be equipped with the latest types of physical equipment, including electron microscope and infra-red spectrographs, library, etc. Construction estimates were not revealed, but an expenditure of about $2,000,000 was indicated. It was emphasized that the new center will confine its activities to laboratory research. General Chemical also maintains other research laboratories in Baton Rouge, La., and San Francisco as well as facilities for development or pilot plant research near Philadelphia.

PAD Post to C. E. Davis

C. E. Davis has been named associate deputy administrator of the Petroleum Administration for Defense. Mr. Davis joined PAD in August, 1951, as deputy director of the agency's refining division, becoming director of the division the following month. On April 1, 1952, he was appointed assistant deputy administrator in charge of domestic petroleum operations. In his new post, Mr. Davis will assist Mr. Warren in exercising responsibility for the overall petroleum and gas programs of PAD.

U.S. Steel Names Buyers

The United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of three purchasing agents and two assistants. The purchasing agents are:—R. M. Brown, for iron and steel scrap; W. W. Crawford, for electrical and mechanical equipment, and R. D. Crowley, for construction materials and services. Mr. Crawford's assistant is R. F. Dyson and Mr. Crowley's is R. J. MacKenzie.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was little snap to the demand for textile and leather chemicals last week as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. While business lacked volume, the tone of the market remained steady for most materials. A softer tone developed in potato starch as a result of increased production in Maine, which was available at a fractional decline. This affected the imported material and shipments of Danish also became lower. The only advance occurred in replacements of valonia extract and shipments were lifted fractionally.

Demand for potato starch was spotty and confined to moderate quantities for spot delivery. Interest in replacements from abroad was inactive as the cost of shipments from Maine mills was lower than imported starch, especially for delivery to New England points. Scarcity of tapioca flour kept this market firm. Demand was fairly active and stocks on spot were doled out to regular customers. Sago flour was quiet, but light stocks were maintained at former levels.

Trading in tanning material replacements was light and spotty, as tanners continued to limit purchases to moderate quantities for immediate shipment. Primary markets continued steady and shipments of all materials were maintained at former levels, except valonia extract which was advanced fractionally.

Leather production was heavier in December than November according to Tanners Council, except for sheep and lamb skins. Cattlehide output was larger totaling 2,094,000 hides, compared with 1,963,000 in November; calf and whole kip, 934,000 against 847,000; goat and kid skins, 2,984,000 against 2,577,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,243,000 against 2,441,000.

The Argentine Ministry of Finance has opened the way for that country to barter wool against needed imports from soft-currency countries. It was announced that current exchange concessions favoring wool exports payable in dollars or pound sterling will be extended to any wool sales abroad when they are part of combined operations through official agencies.

Price Trends

Advanced

Valonia extract, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Potato starch, f.o.b. Maine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1948 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1952
103.09	103.09	102.12	94.89

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Business continued fairly active, chiefly for immediate delivery. Withdrawals against contracts also were in good request. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates—Conditions in this market remained steady. Withdrawals against contracts continued in good request. Demand for spot stocks was fairly active. Prices were well held for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Moderate demand was noted for spot delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consumers continued to restrict purchases to prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—While tallow was unsettled, sulphonated grades were quotably unchanged. Trading was confined to actual needs. Other sulphonated oils were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market was unchanged and steady. Demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements, though inquiry for later delivery was more active. Supplies were adequate to cover carlot shipments. Prices were held at 67c. per pound, drum lots and up to 80c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Corn Dextrin—Demand was still spotty, with consumers taking moderate quantities for actual needs. Market remained steady. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79 and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers absorbed moderate lots for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 547,000 bushels to 45,706,000 bushels for the week ending February 13, compared with 56,459,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. World corn production in 1952-53 was estimated at 5,570,000,000 bushels, according to Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is about 40,000,000 bushels less than reported last October. The current estimate was still, however, second to the record crop of 5,993,000,000 bushels in 1948. Changes from the first forecast were largest in South America, where less favorable growing conditions in Argentina recently have materially reduced the crop to be harvested in April. The continental total for North America is estimated at 3,516,000,000 bushels, which is about 35,000,000 bushels above the previous forecast principally because of the increase in the estimate for the United States. The December crop report placed the United States corn production at 3,306,735,000,000 bushels.

Egg Albumen—This market remained steady, reflecting the light production thus far this season. Breakage of eggs was still below normal due to the high cost of eggs. Demand for albumen was reported fair, with users restricting purchases to immediate requirements. Prices were well held at former levels. Flake was quoted at $2.56 to $2.58 per pound, and powder at $2.60 to $2.62 per pound according to quantity. Technical moved in fair volume at prices ranging from $1.01 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Market was firm due to limited new production. Prices were unchanged at $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Increased offerings of domestic starch for shipment from Maine have unsettled this market. Carlots were reduced to 8¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine, off ¼c. This resulted in lower prices for Danish starch for shipment which declined to 8½c. per pound, carlots, duty paid New York. Dutch was unchanged and nominal at 8.60c., same basis. Trading was limited to moderate quantities for spot delivery. Stocks on spot were quoted at 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound, ex-warehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—While business was spotty, this market remained steady. Stocks of raw on spot was held at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound and refined, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, as to quantity. Replacements were quoted 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Supplies were still tight on spot. Demand was fairly active, but offerings were light as sellers favored regular customers. Prices ranged from 14½c. to 17c. per pound, depending upon, seller, buyer and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Improved inquiry was reported for prompt requirements. Stocks were not heavy and market was firm at prevailing quotations. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—This market was unchanged and steady. Shipments were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was light. Shipments were unchanged. JI's were held at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was quoted at 7c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract — Consumers continued to limit purchases to prompt shipments. Prices were unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Extract was firmer and shipments were raised to 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton, exdock and cups, $64 per ton, same basis. Inquiry for extract was fairly active, while other grades were quiet.

Wattle—Consumer inquiry was fairly active, but trading confined to limited quantities. Prices were unchanged and steady. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. South African extract was unchanged at 11½c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Drugs were among the group of consumer items decontrolled last week by the Office of Price Stabilization. The order, however, was on the consumer level and did not effect price ceilings on chemicals going into the manufacture of drugs or crude drugs as in the case of compounds manufactured from natural raw materials. An order decontrolling fine chemical prices was expected this week, according to advance reports. Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, was advanced ½ cent per gallon.

Price activity in this market last week was limited. With the lifting of controls being scheduled, the consensus of opinion is that price advances were unlikely for the vast majority of drug items. The situation was basically the same in the large volume organic chemical field. Most items, both drug and chemical, have been in more than adequate supply for the past few months. Prices are generally currently well below ceiling levels which, of course, were established at the height of the post-Korean war boom.

Glycerin was still in somewhat tight supply due to sustained demand and the short supply of crude. Sizable imports of crude have helped to alleviate the domestic shortage and were reportedly coming in at a good rate from many parts of the world.

Ethyl alcohol was moving rather well according to some producers. On an overall basis, consumption has picked up in the past few months. Most alcohol sold was said to be moving on a contract basis. Negotiations were under way for the 1953 blackstrap molasses yield with little result to date. Fermentation alcohol producers were in no great hurry to buy additional quantities of molasses since they were able to build up their inventories considerably late last year when the 1952 crop was finally sold at approximately one-fourth of the original asking price.

The ester solvents were all moving at fair volume. There were predictions that the lacquer trade would step up its consumption of lacquer solvents in coming months as a result of the acceleration in the defense program and the steady production of consumer items for the civilian market. Supplies were more than ample for current requirements but prices were holding up firm.

Antibiotic prices have shown considerable strength in recent weeks. Streptomycin prices were up slightly from the low point reached in the long price slough over last year. Consumer demand for antibiotics has improved and supplies are more in balance with demand.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for this compound was said to be steady and proceeding at rather good levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and price schedules were unchanged.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid in November, 1952, aggregrated 1,145,219 pounds compared to the 1,189,042 pounds turned out during the preceding month according to the Tariff Commission.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol was characterized as steady. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and prices have continued firm. Although most producers were quoting at a 55c. per gallon price for the pure, on a spot basis, most business was being done at the contract price of 40c.

Cuban sugar mills commenced grinding operations last month and negotiations were reportedly underway on the 1953 blackstrap molasses crop. Fermentation alcohol producers have not been overly anxious to contract for this year's material to date. Last year, negotiations for the sale of the 1952 crop dragged months past the usual time when negotiations are concluded. Fermentation alcohol producers were in the driver's seat, economically speaking, and were finally able to buy all the molasses they wanted, at 4½c. per gallon, f.o.b., Cuba, under specified conditions of sale. With the alcohol market experiencing a fair demand only, at the present time and sizable inventories still on hand, it was not expected that current molasses negotiations would be concluded in any great hurry. Cuba has reportedly sold some of its current blackstrap production abroad and in addition, has curtailed this year's output to prevent a repetition of last year's market conditions.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was reported to be moving at a fair rate. Supplies for both fermentation and synthetic material were ample for current inquiry. Price schedules were firm and were not expected to change during the first quarter, according to some observers in the trade.

Production of amyl acetates during November, 1952, aggregated 784,904 pounds compared to the 683,995 pounds produced in October, the Tariff Commission reports.

Antibiotics — Antibiotic prices have firmed up in the past month or so, according to reports. Excessively large inventories carried over from last year have been reduced and production cut back to help bring the supply demand situation more into balance. Demand for penicillin and streptomycin has always been good, on the whole, but last year, the tremendous expansion in production capacity finally caught up with and ran ahead of demand with the result that the market became glutted with material.

The market price for streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin has recently advanced 2c. per gram to its current 17c. level. Demand for antibiotics has strengthened considerably due both to reduced inventories in consumer hands but a general increase in the diversity and volume of end uses. The recent influenza outbreak which was worldwide contributed its share to the heightened consumption of antibiotics. This development in addition to seasonal sales increase has helped to reduce inventories and bring price schedules up to more profitable levels for producers. Perhaps it should be said of the latter that the increase in prices has lessened the loss suffered by producers last year when prices were cut below cost.

An important factor in the strong demand for antibiotics has been the widening use of these compounds on farms. Such applications include use in animal feeds, for injection as growth stimulators and for disease resistance in animals. Some producers were reported as looking toward the agricultural field to provide the major increases in demand for antibiotics in the future.

Despite the increase in foreign productive capacity, export business in antibiotics is expected to continue good. Last year exports constituted a large part of antibiotic sources of consumption. Domestic producers have an edge on foreign producers since the large productive capacity here has resulted in substantial economies in manufacture.

Production of penicillin and salts totaled 27,109,422,000,000 Oxford units in November compared to the 31,865,336,000,000 Oxford units turned out in October 1952, according to the Tariff Commission.

Production of streptomycin in November totaled 2,083,910 grams compared to 1,259,953 grams in October last year. Dihydrostreptomycin production in November amounted to 7,061,923 grams compared to that in October, aggregating 10,893,303 grams.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for this lacquer solvent was said to have shown improvement. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices have been firm. A significant increase in the consumption of lacquers is expected in 1953 compared to last year, barring any unforeseen circumstances.

The automotive industry has been running at better than anticipated levels, with a concomitant boost in consumption of lacquers in that field. Furniture manufacture, another major consumer of lacquers and solvents has shown improvement over last year.

Production of normal butyl alcohol during November, 1952, as reported by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 10,244,828 pounds.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 654,150 pounds, as compared with 4,430,250 the previous week, and 7,050,000 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 1,108,000 pounds, as against the 1,408,000 pounds brought

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1952
91.28	91.28	91.73	99.65

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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in during the previous week, and the 851,600 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 29,739,450 pounds, compared with 36,632,500 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 13,526,450 pounds, as against the 14,884,800 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for ethyl ether was fair, generally speaking. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Production of ethyl ether, USP and technical, during November last year amounted to 2,558,679 pounds compared to 4,036,665 pounds produced in October, the Tariff Commission reports.

Ethanolamines—Demand for the ethanolamines was reported to be fair to good depending upon the viewpoint of the producer queried. The manufacture of synthetic detergents has been going at a high rate. The ethanolamines are important intermediates in this manufacture. Overall consumption of ethanolamines was expected to be greater this year than last.

Production of ethanolamines, mono-, di- and tri-, totaled 4,813,747 pounds in November of last year according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyleneglycol—Demand for this polyol was fair according to producers. Although uses for ethyleneglycol are considerably diversified, the heaviest consumption is in the manufacture of antifreeze. The mild winter has kept replacement buying of antifreeze at lower levels than usual. On the consumer level, a wave of price cutting appeared to be due. Sales of antifreeze have been reported to be running at least 10 percent lower than last year.

One of the major producers of ethyleneglycol was offering special deals to wholesalers in an effort to move more antifreeze. Heavy stocks of ethyleneglycol were said to be in the hands of producers. The industry was reportedly worried that current price cutting on antifreeze might necessitate a drop in glycol prices. To date, however, no producer of ethyleneglycol has admitted that sales have been made below schedule.

There was a good possibility that newer uses for ethyleneglycol may, in the coming year, open up additional sources of consumption. Glycol production in 1952 was quite high and production was even cut back in the latter part of the year.

Production of ethyleneglycol in November, 1952, totaled 57,644,072 pounds compared to 61,895,384 pounds turned out in October, according to the Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—Demand for refined grades of glycerin continued at strong levels. Supplies were on the tight side and expected to remain short in coming weeks. quarter of the year has generally been Glycerin consumption during the first heavy in recent years and this year will not be any exception, trade sources declared.

The production of natural glycerin has been sloughing off since 1950, which was a peak year. Considerable inroads have been made upon the soap market by synthetic detergents in recent years with an adverse effect upon natural glycerin production. Currently glycerin production for the next several weeks has been accounted for.

Glycerin consumption in the coming year is expected to continue fairly good

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but a lot depends upon certain premises assumed by producers. An increasingly use of glycerin in the preparation of momoglycerides for shortening, margarine and bakery products is to be expected, particularly if current court rulings restricting the use of polyoxyethylene stearates are upheld.

Other new developments, using considerable quantities of glycerin, were said to have good commercial possibilities. Despite substantial inroads made on the glycerin market by other polyols, it was felt that if production of glycerin were to be stepped up thus reducing future shortage possibilities, there would be considerably less inclination for certain industries to switch from the use of glycerin in their operations since considerable changes in formulation and equipment are usually necessary.

Glycerin statistics for the month of December were recently given out. Stocks of all grades amounted to 37,964,000 pounds. Production of crude during December totaled 16,984,000 pounds. Imports constituted 2,669,000 pounds while 70,000 pounds were exported, the lowest amount, incidently, of any month in 1952. Stocks at the end of December aggregated 37,716,000 pounds. Glycerin disappearance over production totaled 2,847,000 pounds for the month.

Annual statistics on glycerin for 1952 were also released. Stocks of all grades dropped over 17,000,000 pounds during the year. Crude production amounted to 187,902,000 pounds. Imports amounted to 15,303,000 pounds last year compared to 14,606,461 pounds in 1951. Exports during 1952 exceeded considerably those during the preceding year aggregating 8,970,982 pounds compared to 4,856,467 pounds in 1951. Disappearance of glycerin last year was slightly less than during the year before amounting to 212,245,000 pounds compared to 215,670,994 pounds for 1951. The excess of disappearance over production totaled 24,342,896 pounds indicating the substantial loss of production resulting from the strike of enforced shutdown of synthetic glycerin producing facilities in the early part of the year.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Demand for this compound was said to be fair. Consumption this year may increase depending upon the extent of government contracts for explosives utilizing this material. Prices were unchanged.

Production during November last year totaled 1,955,471 pounds compared to the 1,998,842 pounds produced in the preceding month, according to the Tariff Commission.

Milk Powder—Price ceilings were removed on milk and dairy products. It was said that the phrase "and dairy products" would cover all of the products handled by the OPS Commodity Branch.

Purchases of nonfat dry milk solids by the USDA totaled 10,694,732 pounds of spray dried material and 231,277 pounds of roller process. This brought the cumulative total to date to 94,214,051 pounds for the former and 1,114,691 pounds for the latter.

December production of total nonfat dry milk solids was 65,950,000 pounds, highest of record for the month, 83 percent above a year earlier, and 50 percent higher than the 5-year December average. Spray-dried nonfat milk solids production for December was 55,000,000 pounds, highest for December in 10 years of record and a gain of 94 percent from a year earlier; topped the 1946-50 December average by 75 percent. Roller-dried nonfat solids production for December was 10,950,000 pounds, highest for the month since 1949, up 44 percent from a year earlier, but down 12 percent from the 5-year December average.

Production of dry whole milk for December totaled 5,840,000 pounds, lowest for the month since 1941, down 5 percent from a year earlier, and 41 percent from the 1946-50 December average. Spray-dried whole milk output was 5,265,000 pounds, a decline of 9 percent from a year earlier and 40 percent from the 5-year average. Roller-dried whole milk was 575,000 pounds, a gain of 53 percent from a year earlier, but a decline of 48 percent from the 5-year December average.

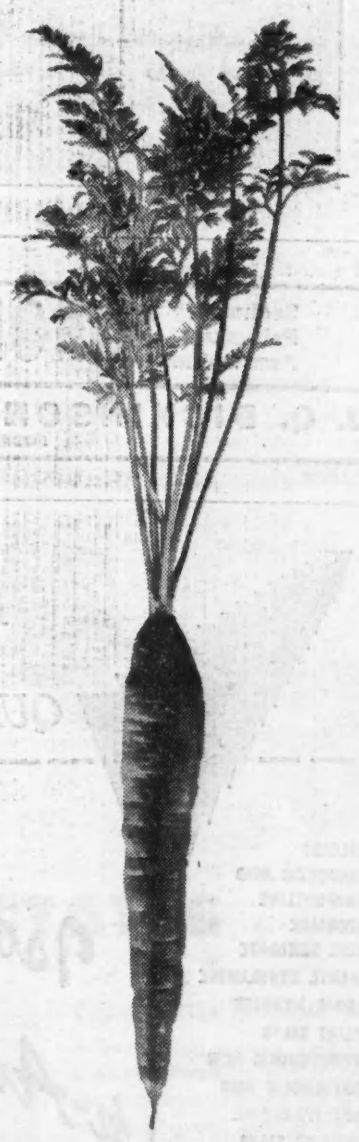
Molasses—Feed molasses prices increased ½c. per gallon at most points during the week ended February 17, 1953. It was the second advance in feed molasses this year and reflected the strengthening market in this commodity. Feed molasses prices hit their nadir last October and held unchanged for several weeks.

On the west coast the price for cane blackstrap was up $2 per ton from $19 to $21 except at Los Angeles where some sales at the $19 level were still being made. Demand for cane blackstrap was off slightly last week. The mild winter has resulted in less demand for feed molasses since stock feeders have been able to keep stock out on pasturage longer. The higher price was said by some in the trade to reflect the higher price paid for 1953 blackstrap molasses. On February 12, Cuba concluded sales of approximately 55,000,000 gallons of blackstrap to several United States buyers. These sales were reportedly made on a basis of 8¼c. per gallon, f.o.b., Cuba. This was slightly higher than the price paid by stockfood mixers for last year's crop.

Supplies of cane blackstrap remained adequate at all points with the exception of Savannah which suffers a perennial tightness in supply. Demand was strong at Savannah and Clewiston with quotations at these terminals at 11½c. and 10½c. per gallon, respectively. Demand at New York was moderate to good with supplies adequate to liberal.

Best molassas prices were up $2 per ton in the southern part of the California-Washington area from $19 to $21 per ton. The New Orleans price was mostly 10½c. per gallon. Citrus and hydrol molasses prices continued unchanged.

Sugar—The U.S. Department of Agriculture has released data relative to receipts, deliveries or usage and stocks of sugar for retailers, wholesalers and industrial users for the fourth quarter of 1952. Comparable data for the fourth quarter of 1951 were also released.



Where does it turn into vitamin A?

Until a few years ago it was held that carotene, the ingredient that prompts mothers to urge carrots upon their offspring, is converted in the liver into vitamin A. (That's where 95% of the vitamin A in the human system is stored.)

But recently it has been found that actual conversion takes place in the lining of the intestine as food is absorbed.

This discovery was first made on rats and later found to be true for other animals, man probably included.

This leads to the question of whose intestines can do the best job of splitting carotene molecules into vitamin A molecules. We find that rats can do it very well, better than meat eaters like dogs and cats. Man, judged by how his intestine converts carotene, appears to be more of a carnivore than most vegetarians will admit.

All this is typical of the kind of information that we are constantly accumulating as part of our program of research on vitamin A properties and activity. We do this to assist you better with any problem involving the utilization of vitamin A and its formulation in pharmaceuticals and foods.

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Exports of US Reached Second Highest Mark in '52

The favorable foreign trade balance of the United States reached $4,500,000,000 last year, it was announced last week by the Bureau of Census, when the year's total exports amounted to $15,200,000,000, while imports aggregated $10,700,000,000. The favorable trade balance was up $500,000,000 from 1951, when exports totaled $15,000,000,000 and imports amounted to $11,000,000,000.

United States exports last year were the second highest on record, being exceeded only by those of 1947, when they reached $15,300,000,000. Imports also were the second highest and it was only the second time in history that they exceeded $10,000,000,000.

The near peak totals were reached when increases were recorded in both exports and imports during December. December imports amounted to $1,051,500,000, representing an increase of $247,700,000 over November and were approximately 36 percent above the monthly average for the first nine months of the year. Exports amounted to $1,388,000,000, an increase of $202,100,000 over November and about 10 percent higher than the monthly average for the first nine months of the year.

Chemicals Followed Pattern

December foreign trade in chemicals and related products followed the pattern of merchandise generally. Increases were recorded both in exports and imports. Exports of chemicals for the month amounted to $59,200,000 as against $58,400,000 in November, while December imports totaled $20,100,000 compared with $17,600,000 a month earlier.

From November to December, imports of vegetable food products and beverages rose from $189,700,000 to $270,100,000 largely as a result of an increase in imports of coffee and cacao beans. Imports of metals and manufacturers, except machinery and vehicles, climbed from $163,000,000 in November to $217,700,000 in December. This increase was due primarily to increased imports of lead pigs and bars, manganese ore and alloys, and aluminum.

Vegetable Products Up

Imports of inedible vegetable products, except fibers and wood, advanced from $58,500,000 in November to $93,900,000 in December, principally as a result of higher imports of manufactured rubber and unmanufactured tobacco. Due to increased imports of unmanufactured wool and cotton, imports of textile fibers and manufactures rose from $74,200,000 to $100,500,000 from November to December. Imports of non-metallic minerals, which were valued at $80,000,000 in November rose to $105,600,000 in December as a result of increased imports to residual fuel oil, crude petroleum and diamonds. From November to December imports of wood and paper advanced from $110,800,000 to $120,700,000 while imports of inedible animal and animal products rose from $16,100,000 to $24,200,000.

From November to December exports of vegetable food products and beverages rose from $130,300,000 to $165,200,000 as a result of increased exports of wheat, seed corn and rice. The rise in exports of textile fibers and manufactures from $125,000,000 in November to $147,800,000 in December was primarily the result of higher exports of unmanufactured cotton.

From November to December, exports of metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles, advanced from $98,200,000 to $110,100,000, reflecting increased exports of semi-manufactured steel mill products and copper base alloys. Inedible vegetable products, except fibers and wood, reflected the largest decrease in exports, dropping from $69,900,000 in November to $64,300,000 in December.

Trade Briefs

The Association of Southeastern Biologists will meet April 16 through 18 at the University of North Carolina.

Parke, Davis & Co. has received a "certificate of management excellence" from the American Institute of Management.

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Obituaries

James P. McGovern, a leading specialist in distilled spirits and industrial alcohol legislative problems for many years, who served as legal counsel to the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company and a number of chemical trade associations

James P. McGovern
As He Appeared in 1927

during his long career, died February 15 in Washington, D. C. He was seventy-six years of age.

Mr. McGovern began his business career with U. S. Industrial Alcohol when that concern was formed in 1906, serving as secretary-treasurer from 1906 to 1910 and vice-president from 1910 to 1915. He thereafter became general attorney for the company, serving in that post for a number of years.

Upon incorporation of the Industrial Alcohol Institute in 1925, he was named general counsel and served in that capacity for many years. He was also retained for a time by the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, one of the predecessor organizations to the National, Paint Varnish and Lacquer Association, and by the National Wood Chemical Association.

Before moving to Washington after World War I, Mr. McGovern stood for election to the New York Assembly and was defeated by the slim margin of thirty votes. He had been active in Tammany Hall politics under the leadership of John P. Curry.

In the last ten years, Mr. McGovern had written many poems about patriotism, the flag and world peace. About a dozen of them were inserted in the *Congressional Record*. His will provides that his works be collected and published in pamphlet form by his executors.

Charles T. Church

Charles T. Church, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Church & Dwight Company, New York, died February 17 in New York. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Church had been with the firm fifty-seven years and had been a member of the board of directors since 1903. He served as vice-president from 1924 to 1941, after which he became president. Mr. Church had retired from the presidency shortly before his death.

William H. Correa

William H. Correa, former assistant to the president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died February 15 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Correa became a director of Socony-Vacuum in 1931, general manager of its lubrication department in 1933 and assistant to the president in 1945.

John D. Anderson, chief engineer for the Westvaco Chemical Division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, died recently. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Anderson had previously been associated with United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., and the H. K. Ferguson Company.

Dr. Norman Brumbaugh, retired professor of chemistry at Juniata College, where he established the chemistry department in 1925, died February 15 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-eight years old.

Dr. William H. Fry, a retired executive with E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, died February 12 on a ship approaching Los Angeles. He was seventy-seven years old. Dr. Fry retired from Squibb in 1948 after an association of thirty years.

Albert C. Gilbert, who retired five years ago as a chemist with Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., died February 12 in Gonzales, Tex.

Melvin J. Kiefer, state representative of the Mutual Pharmaceutical Company, Syracuse, N. Y., died February 9. He was formerly a representative of the McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Harry Page, former president of the Vapo-Cresolene Company, Chatham, N. J., died in that city February 16. He was eighty-six years old.

Bertram D. Quarrie, former president of the Otis Steel Company and the Oliver Iron & Steel Corporation, died February 15 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was seventy-three years old.

Perry Suderley, former president of the Marsden & Sewell Company, New York, and former sales manager for Butterworth & Judson, Newark, N. J., died in Perth Amboy, N. J., February 12. He was seventy-three years old.

Lemuel A. Welles, retired general counsel and a director of the American Can Company, New York, died February 15 in New York. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Welles had also been a director of the Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

Charles W. Yax, who retired five years ago as traffic manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., died February 15. He was seventy-one years old.

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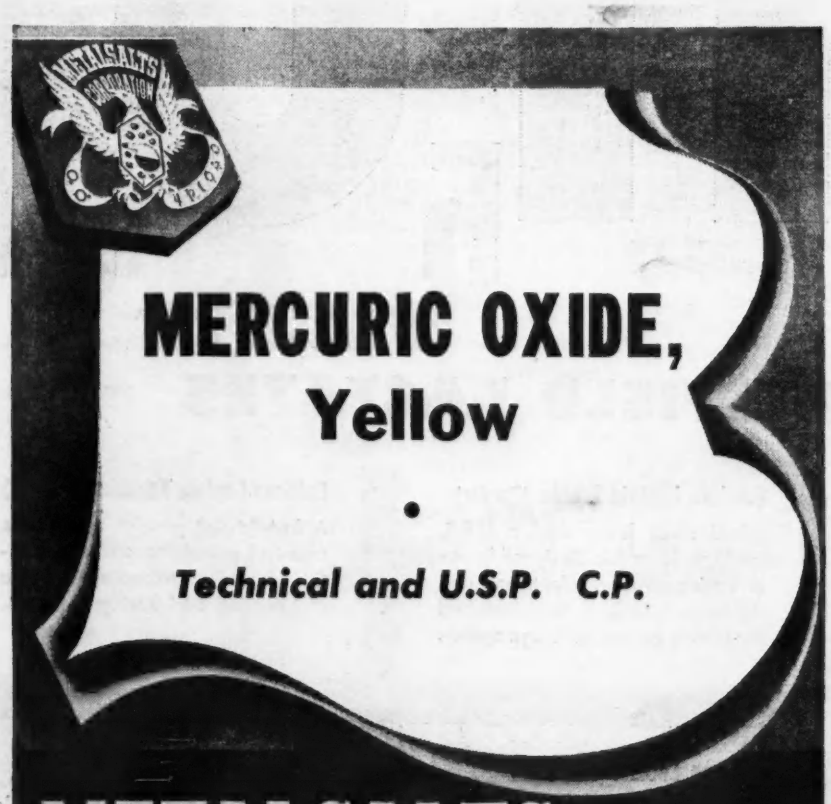

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Mustard Seed Imports Probe Started by Tariff Commission

The Tariff Commission has announced that an investigation is being made under the so-called "escape clause" of the trade agreements act into imports and mustard seeds into the United States.

The Montana State Farm Bureau, in behalf of domestic mustard seeds growers, asked for the investigation to determine whether the product is being imported, as a result of concessions granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in such quantities as to threaten serious injury to the domestic industry.

It is estimated that 30,000,000 pounds of mustard seed are consumed in the United States annually. Production in this country has fluctuated widely from around 3,000,000 pounds during prewar years to 18,300,000 pounds in 1948. During the war years the crop rose to 55,000,000 pounds in 1941. In 1949, production had declined to 8,700,000 pounds.

In its petition to the Tariff Commission, the bureau stated that the marketing conditions at present are in a deplorable condition due to the fact that a large amount of mustard grown in Canada and shipped into the United States in ever-increasing tonnage.

Gallowsbirds Elect Officers, Induct Four New Members

The Society of Gallowsbirds held its annual meeting February 19 in the 2400 hotel, Washington, D. C. In the dual ceremony following a cocktail gathering and dinner, it elected new officers and convicted and hanged into membership four new culprits.

The new officers are:—High gallowsbird, Frances Scofield, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; attorney general, S. S. Gutkin, of Cargill, Inc.; clerk of the court, W. M. Lawoll, of the NPVLA; keeper of the keys, Allen Alexander, of the Naval Research Laboratories, and chief hangman, Roy Hill, of Fort Belvoir. The culprits disposed of were:—M. Rae Paul, H. J. Pavel, A. E. MacGee, E. C. Wood.

The society will have another hanging in connection with this year's meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials and again with the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. A greeting signed by all who were present was sent to Gallowsbird Harry W. Keenan, Liverpool, England.

Patent Commissioner Sworn

Robert C. Watson was sworn in February 18 as Commissioner of Patents, succeeding John A. Marzall, who resigned with the outgoing Truman administration. Mr. Watson is a Washington, D. C., attorney who has been practicing patent law since 1919 and was former president of the American Patent Law Association.

Nat'l Research Names Sofer

The National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the appointment of Dr. George A. Sofer as project manager in the applied physics department. Prior to joining National Research, Dr. Sofer was a research assistant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Industrial Hygiene Fellowships Are Available From Oak Ridge

A limited number of fellowships at selected universities offering an established graduate program in industrial hygiene are to be administered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. Applications must be received by March 15.

The fellowships provide a basic annual stipend of $1,600, with additional allowance for a spouse or dependent child. Fellows having one or more years of graduate work or industrial experience in a related field may be eligible for an additional $200 in the basic stipend. Normal tuition and fees required by the university are paid by the fellowship. Certain travel allowances also are provided. The last three months of the twelve-month fellowship will be spent in field training at an AEC installation.

Additional information and application forms may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, University Relations Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In December Above November

December production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 11 percent above that of November and one percent under the figure for December, 1951, acording to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,045,890 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 919,302 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,300,700 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,891,676 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 774,992 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,400,110 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in November, according to the revised listing for that month.

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Geological Survey Reports 1952 Mineral Discoveries

The Geological Survey in its annual report for the fiscal year 1952 made public last week reported that several significant mineral discoveries had been made during the year by survey personnel during field investigations to provide basic data on the nation's mineral deposits for use by the mining industry.

As a result of testing newly developed geochemical prospecting technics under actual field conditions, the report said, a discovery was made in the Blackbird mining district, Idaho, of hitherto unknown extensions of cobalt-copper deposits. A new lead-zinc ore body was discovered in Wisconsin by private exploration based upon Geological Survey mapping that delineated structurally favorable areas. Two potentially valuable phosphate deposits were discovered by survey geologists in Idaho and Montana.

Samples of Arkansas of bauxite, the chief domestic source of aluminum, were found to contain about one pound of columbium per ton of ore. If these samples are representative, it was stated, it means that the quantity of columbium in the bauxite ores now being produced is of approximately the same order of magnitude as the current annual world production of that metal. Columbium is vitally needed for producing the heat-resisting alloys used in the manufacture of jet engines, rockets, and guided missiles.

Approximately 100 tons of beryl, the ore of beryllium, a metal essential to our defense effort, was produced in 1952 from a deposit discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota during the course of a long-term geologic mapping program of the survey. This quantity of beryl is equal to nearly one-fifth of the annual United States production, it was noted.

McCormick Appoints Ellis Human Relations Director

Edward T. Ellis has been appointed director of human relations for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., it has been announced today by Charles P. McCormick, company president and chairman of the board. He succeeds Rear Adm. Frederick J. Bell, USN (Ret.) who resigned to become executive vice-president of the National Automobile Dealers' Association.

Mr. Ellis joined McCormick in 1931. After two years in the office and production department, he was transferred to the sales field and assigned to Charlotte as division manager for North Carolina. Subsequently, he was named regional sales director for Virginia, North Carolina, and part of Georgia. In 1949, Mr. Ellis returned to Baltimore as assistant sales manager in charge of tea sales. He was made personnel director in 1951.

Drugs Called Major Factor In Treating Heart Diseases

Most of man's progress in the treatment of heart diseases and, consequently, in prolonging life has been made possible through the development of drugs, according to Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Addressing the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club February 19 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, Dr. Klumpp stated that there is a tendency to minimize the vital role drugs "have played and continue to play" in treating the world's number one killer disease. He assailed this viewpoint as reflecting "myopic thinking," and added that medical literature as well as hundreds of thousands of people now living full lives will attest to the life-saving power of heart drugs.

Movidyn Names Phillips

Dr. J. Neal Phillips, jr., University of Texas biochemist, has been appointed associate director of research and development for the United States Movidyn Corporation. The company recently launched the production of "Movidyn," a colloidal silver compound with bactericidal powers.

Monsanto Issues Bacteriostat Data

The organic development department of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has issued a preliminary technical bulletin on "Actemer," which is chemically 2,2' - thiobis(4,6 - dichlorophenol). The material is reported to be highly bacteriostatic against gram positive organisms. Its effect is maintained in the presence of soap and for that reason Monsanto states that it is indicated as having utility in soaps, lotions and creams designed for topical use.

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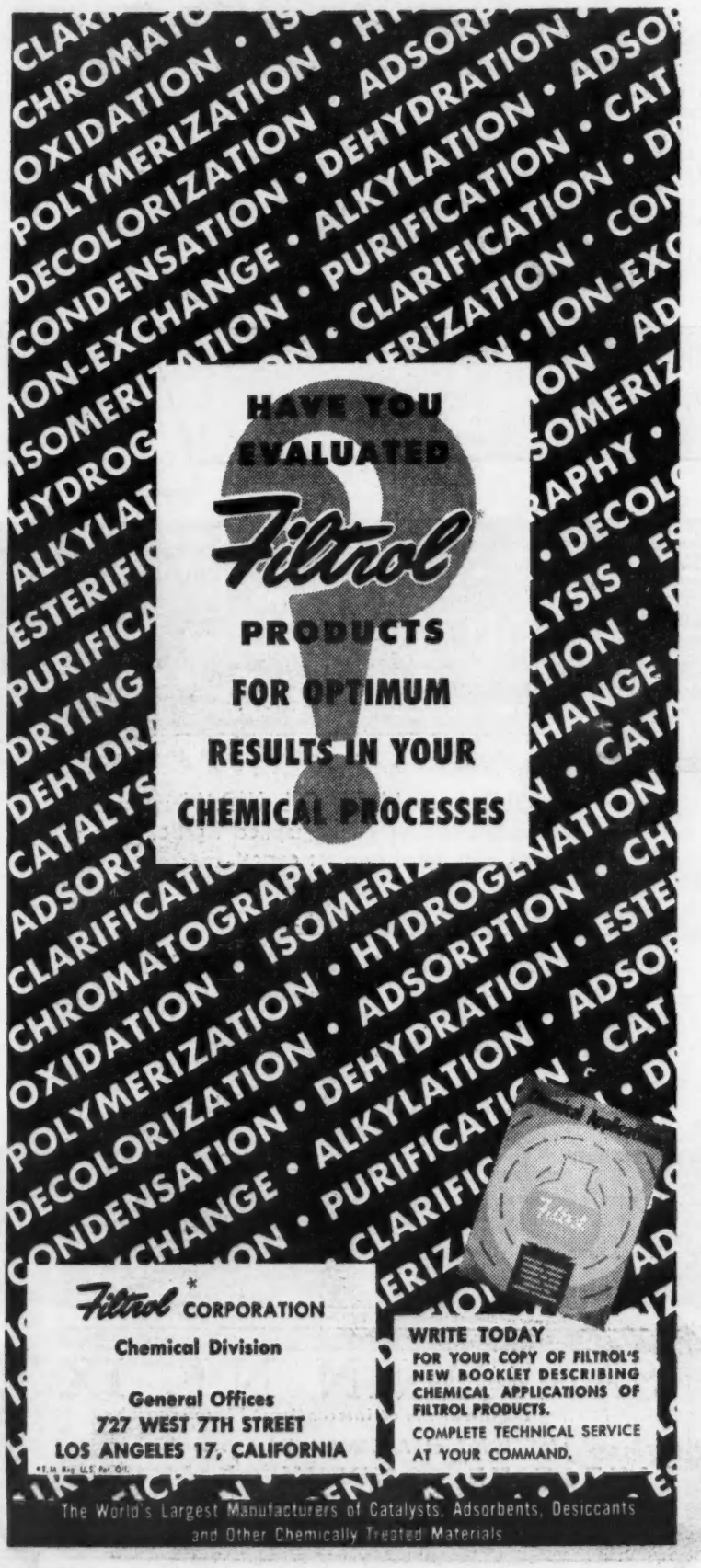
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Copper Controls Removal Urged by Advisory Group

Immediate removal of price and allocation controls over copper and copper products was recommended last week by the primary copper producers' industry advisory committee at a meeting with the National Production Authority.

Members of the group said that the recent revocation of price control on copper scrap without similar action affecting domestic refined copper is creating a chaotic condition which should be corrected promptly by the government.

In discussing what should be done after June 30, when materials controls are scheduled to expire, the committee said that any priority band established for military orders should not include refined copper.

NPA officials told the committee that allocations of copper raw materials for March have been made on the assumption that price controls will still be in effect then. It also was pointed out that second quarter allotment tickets must be honored before unrated orders can be accepted for copper and copper base alloy products.

Committee members expressed confidence that the supply of copper which can be made available after discontinuance of price and allocation controls will be sufficient to support both military and civilian demands despite the prospect of a multiple pricing situation.

MCA Offering Students Chemical Career Facts

The chemical industry is taking steps to make more information available to students on opportunities and preparation for careers in the industry, W. Austin Bishop, chairman of the student guidance committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has reported.

The stepped-up program, according to Dr. Bishop, is based on the results of an MCA survey which indicates that three out of four high school and junior high school science teachers want more information in order to advise students about the chemical and chemical engineering profession.

Teachers want data on types of jobs available in the industry at all levels of skill, high school and college training required, salary levels and chances for advancement, according to the survey. They would also welcome plant tours for students and classroom talks by industry representatives. Through its member companies, the MCA is already pursuing this goal to a limited extent with schools in chemical plant communities, Dr. Bishop said.

Eli Lilly & Co. Establishes New Unit Under B. E. Beck

Reorganizing its former industrial relations division, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has created a new unit, personnel and public relations, and appointed Burton E. Beck as its executive director. Heading the two divisions operating within the function are E. Hardey Adriance, director of the personnel relations division, and John F. Modrall, director of the plant communications and public relations division.

Mr. Beck joined Lilly in 1939, and has been chairman of the organization planning staff since last September. Mr. Adriance, who was promoted to the division directorship from the organization planning staff, has been with Lilly since 1931. Mr. Modrall, with Lilly since 1934, was advanced to the position of director of the plant communications and public relations division from his post of assistant director of the former industrial relations division.

Glyceryl Monostearate Data Offered

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced that data on its "Aldo 72," glyceryl monostearate NF, is available on request to the company at 26 Court street, Brooklyn 1. Glyco announced that samples will also be furnished to interested parties.

Trade Briefs

Francis C. Brown, president of the Schering Corporation, has been elected to the board of trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Scientific Design Company has made Henry F. Peters director of engineering in charge of project and production engineering for the engineering division.

OUTLINE of the AMINO ACIDS and PROTEINS

NEW SECOND EDITION by MELVILLE SAHYUN
Former President and Director of Research, Frederick Stearns and Co., Detroit
and ELEVEN CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS

OWING to the large and persistent demand for the information contained in this book, a second edition has been prepared. The distinguishing feature of the second edition is the inclusion of an additional chapter entitled "The Utilization and Assay of Amino Acids." This chapter which was contributed by the editor Melville Sahyun, presents a highly informative and valuable summary of a phase of amino acid research which is not adequately covered elsewhere in the literature. The emphasis throughout this book is less on the organic chemistry than on the functions and metabolism of the amino acids, without which life could not exist.

286 Pages, Illustrated, $5.00

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Squibb Appoints Toohy Executive Vice-President

John J. Toohy, sales vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has been named executive vice-president to succeed C. M. Van Kirk, who has requested retirement after twenty-six years' service.

John J. Toohy

Mr. Toohy, a veteran of thirty-one years' service with Squibb, in his new post will have direction of all domestic production and sales activities. Mr. Van Kirk joined Squibb in 1927. He became executive vice-president in 1950 and remained at that post until his recent retirement.

Additional promotions within the Squibb division of Mathieson include the appointments of W. R. McHargue and W. L. Arscott as vice-president in charge of advertising and marketing and vice-president and sales manager of domestic operations, respectively. In addition, W. B. Colgate, former head of overseas product planning for the firm, has been appointed manager of the department of product planning, succeeding C. O. Kendall, who has resigned.

Vick Chemical Co. Reports Advances for Gerlach, Shull

The appointments of George H. Gerlach as special assistant to E. P. Anderson, president of the Vick International Dtvision, and Henry A. Shull as manager of new products of the Vick Products Division have been announced by the Vick Chemical Company, New York.

Mr. Gerlach had been manager of new products in the Vick Products Division, since 1950. He joined Vick in 1941 as technical director of new product development, having previously been with Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for nine years, the last three of which he served as vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Shull joined Vick in 1940. He left in 1946 to become advertising manager of Pharma-Craft Corporation, New York. He returned to Vick in 1951 as advertising manager of new products, in the Vick Products Division.

Wyeth Constructing New Lab for Virus Research

A new laboratory building for applied research in viruses is under construction at Wyeth Laboratories, Marietta, Pa. To be completed in May, the laboratory building will increase to twenty-four the number of operating units at Wyeth's farm-like biological and infectable pharmaceutical laboratories at Marietta.

Dr. Scott Fritz, managing director of the local laboratories, said the new building will be used exclusively for applied research in development of vaccines for several infections of virus nature in both human and veterinary fields.

Eli Lilly & Co. Announces 3 Grants

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Inc., has announced the approval of three grants to Purdue University. One grant—to Dr. Henry Koffler, professor of bacteriology—will support this work on the intermediary metabolism of fungi. A grant to Dr. C. L. Porter, professor of plant science, will support his investigation of antibiotics produced by certain micro-organisms. A study on colorimetric applications of heteropoly complexes being conducted by Dr. M. G. Mellon, professor of analytical chemistry, is the subject of the third grant.

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Mexican Castor Bean Output Seen Increasing

Castor bean production in Mexico, which has averaged only about 3,000 short tons since World War II, may increase considerably in future years, reports Paul J. Ferree, agricultural economic officer, American Embassy, Mexico City. Necessary to such a program, however, would be a favorable attitude on the part of the Mexican government, such as reducing export taxes on beans and oil, and a continuing good demand for the commodity.

At the present time, Oaxaca is the largest castor bean producing state in Mexico, but trade circles believe that the warmer regions of Veracruz, Chiapas, and Guerrero are far better suited to castor bean culture. Most of the beans grown in Mexico are processed locally, and some castor oil is exported to the United States. Although present processing plants have a capacity exceeding local production, there is a need for increased efficiency and technical improvement.

According to most recent unofficial estimates, castor bean production in Mexico in 1952 was around 4,000 tons as compared with the official 1951 estimate of 2,850 tons from 18,670 acres. It is believed that production in 1951 was somewhat greater than the official estimate but with so many diverse areas and small parcels of land involved it is impossible to estimate the production accurately. Output was somewhat higher during the war years when the United States sponsored castor bean developments in Mexico.

Squibb Formally Opens New Branch in Denver

E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the formal opening of a new branch in Denver, Col. Mayor Quigg Newton of Denver officiated at the ribbon-cutton ceremony, which was attended by about 2,000 physicians and pharmacists and their families from the Denver area and surrounding states.

The new branch will serve the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Idaho. The Denver branch building, which is located at 4940 Jackson street, covers 20,000 square feet of space and includes both sales offices and a warehouse.

Parke, Davis Set to Offer New Anti-TB Drug Soon

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced that it expects to make available to physicians soon a new anti-tuberculosis drug, "viomycin." Parke, Davis scientists started with a soil-sample from Florida in developing "viomycin," an antibiotic. The new drug, it is said, has proved to be effective in discouraging the growth of "Mycobacterium tuberculosis," the organism which causes tuberculosis. According to Parke, Davis it also has varied and less intense effects on other bacteria, but apparently is not active against the protozoa, fungi, or viruses which cause other diseases.

Cortisone for Animals Available From Merck

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced the availability of saline suspension of "Cortone" acetate, veterinary, a Merck cortisone item, for use in ketosis in dairy cows, as well as in rheumatoid arthritis and certain eye and skin diseases in dogs, cats, cattle, and horses. This product will be supplied through regular drug and veterinary channels in ten cubic centimeter vials containing fifty milligrams per cubic centimeter of "Cortone" acetate.

Pfizer Ups Nielsen

A. T. Nielsen has been appointed assistant superintendent at the Groton, Conn., plant of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Nielsen had been head of the organic chemical department. Thomas G. Drustrup, assistant to Mr. Nielsen in the organic chemical department, has been promoted to department head.

Rawleigh Co. Buys New Site

W. T. Rawleigh Company has purchased one and one-half acres of land on Broadway in Albany, N. Y., where it is considering building a warehouse and office. L. W. Haase, branch manager for the Rawleigh firm, which is now located at Colonie and Montgomery streets, said that plans have not yet been completed for a possible new building on the site. Rawleigh manufactures medicines and household supplies.

Hydrogen Peroxide Data Offered

The electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has issued a technical bulletin describing the bleaching of fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin with hydrogen peroxide. The bulletin, designated P-27-1052, may be obtained from the electrochemicals department or any of its sales offices.

Trade Briefs

Donald A. Williams has become chief of the agricultural conservation program of the Agriculture Department.

Foxboro Company, Ltd., Montreal, has more than doubled its instrument manufacturing facilities with a new plant extension.

Sugar Research Foundation, New York, has appointed Herstein Laboratories, also New York, to act as a screening laboratory for certain projected studies of the foundation.

"He Might Need It..."

"He never was much for letter-writing when he was in college. But he must know how anxious Mother and I are . . . now that he's off in Korea. Haven't heard from him in six weeks. Of course, they say 'no news is good news' . . . but I wonder. Maybe he can't write . . . because . . . maybe he's in a hospital somewhere. And maybe he needs blood. I don't know . . . but I'm not taking any chances. That's why *I'm* giving blood."

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- ☐ Do you have a Blood Donor Honor Roll in your company?
- ☐ Have you arranged to have a Bloodmobile make regular visits?
- ☐ Has your management endorsed the local Blood Donor Program?
- ☐ Have you informed employees of your company's plan of cooperation?
- ☐ Was information given through Plant Bulletin or House Magazine?
- ☐ Have you conducted a Donor Pledge Campaign in your company?
- ☐ Have you set up a list of volunteers so that efficient plans can be made for scheduling donors?

Remember, as long as a *single* pint of blood may mean the difference between life and death for *any* American . . . the need for blood is *urgent!*

Merck Offers New Size N-Allylnormorphine Ampuls

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced the availability of one cubic centimeter ampuls (5 milligrams) of "Nalline," the Merck brand of N-allylnormorphine, in addition to the 2 cubic centimeter ampuls (10 milligrams) previously marketed. "Nalline" is reported to be the first commercially available specific antidote to the respiratory depressant effect of morphine and its derivatives.

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Petroleum Summary: 1951

The final summary of statistics on crude petroleum and petroleum products for 1951 has been reported by the Bureau of Mines. Data for 1951 in barrels, as compared with 1950, follows:—

	1951	1950
New Supply:		
Domestic production:		
Crude petroleum	2,247,711,000	1,973,574,000
Natural gasoline, etc.	204,754,000	181,961,000
Benzol, etc.	211,000	158,000
Total production	2,452,676,000	2,155,693,000
Imports:		
Crude petroleum[1]	179,073,000	177,714,000
Refined products[2]	129,121,000	132,547,000
Total new supply, all oils	2,760,870,000	2,465,954,000
Daily average	7,564,000	6,756,000
Change in stocks, all oils	+32,405,000	—20,409,000
Demand:		
Total demand	2,728,465,000	2,486,363,000
Daily average	7,475,000	6,812,000
Exports:		
Crude petroleum[2]	28,604,000	34,823,000
Refined products[2]	125,448,000	76,483,000
Domestic demand:		
Motor fuel	1,091,951,000	994,290,000
Kerosine	123,694,000	117,844,000
Distillate fuel oil	449,102,000	394,885,000
Residual fuel oil	564,321,000	553,793,000
Lubricants	42,292,000	38,853,000
Wax	3,246,000	3,238,000
Coke	14,481,000	15,021,000
Asphalt	66,179,000	53,677,000
Road oil	6,095,000	6,897,000
Still gas	96,294,000	83,743,000
Liquefied gases	101,254,000	85,505,000
Miscellaneous	6,565,000	4,394,000
Losses	8,939,000	17,917,000
Total domestic demand	2,374,413,000	2,375,057,000
Daily average	7,053,000	6,507,000
Stocks:		
Crude petroleum	255,783,000	248,463,000
Natural gasoline, etc.	8,186,000	7,355,000
Refined products	351,146,000	326,892,000
Total stocks, all oils	615,115,000	582,710,000
Motor fuel:		
Production	1,140,843,000	1,024,462,000
Imports	463,000	156,000
Exports	40,136,000	24,721,000
Stocks:		
Finished gasoline	117,057,000	103,669,000
Natural gasoline, etc.	8,186,000	7,355,000
Domestic demand	1,109,951,000	994,290,000
Kerosene:		
Production	135,742,000	118,512,000
Imports	.....	245,000
Exports	6,843,000	2,078,000
Stocks	24,928,000	19,723,000
Domestic demand	123,694,000	117,844,000
Distillate fuel oil:		
Production	475,801,000	398,912,000
Transfers from crude	2,863,000	2,537,000
Imports	1,767,000	2,602,000
Exports	22,555,000	12,653,000
Stocks	80,722,000	71,948,000
Domestic demand	449,102,000	394,885,000
Residual Fuel Oil:		
Production	469,377,000	425,217,000
Transfers from crude	6,006,000	5,325,000
Imports	119,166,000	120,036,000
Exports	28,999,000	16,228,000
Stocks	41,979,000	40,750,000
Domestic demand	564,321,000	553,793,000
Lubricants:		
Production	61,489,000	51,735,000
Imports	.....	.....
Exports:		
Grease	447,000	383,000
Oil	16,982,000	13,869,000
Stocks	9,617,000	7,849,000
Domestic demand	42,292,000	38,853,000
Wax: (1 bbl.=280 lbs.)		
Production	4,814,000	4,462,000
Imports	.....	.....
Exports	1,349,000	1,193,000
Stocks	723,000	504,000
Domestic demand	3,246,000	3,238,000
Coke: (5 bbls.=1 short ton)		
Production	18,977,000	17,224,000
Exports	4,385,000	2,493,000
Stocks	519,000	408,000
Domestic demand	14,481,000	15,021,000
Asphalt: (5.5 bbls.=1 short ton)		
Production	66,302,000	56,240,000
Imports	2,462,000	1,795,000
Exports	1,258,000	933,000
Stocks	6,620,000	5,293,000
Domestic demand	66,179,000	53,677,000
Road Oil:		
Production	6,100,000	6,928,000
Stocks	402,000	397,000
Domestic demand	6,095,000	6,897,000
Still Gas: (1 bbl.=3,600 cu. ft.)		
Production	96,294,000	83,743,000
Liquefied Gases:		
Production	33,045,000	29,083,000
Transfers of L. P. gases from natural gasoline	70,341,000	59,184,000
Exports	2,121,000	1,632,000
Stocks	668,000	657,000
Domestic demand	101,254,000	85,505,000
Miscellaneous:		
Production	7,201,000	4,717,000
Exports	373,000	250,000
Stocks	1,071,000	808,000
Domestic demand	6,565,000	4,394,000
Unfinished Gasoline:		
Rerun (net)	353,000	—243,000
Stocks	7,747,000	8,100,000
Other Unfinished oils:		
Rerun (net)	11,367,000	6,891,000
Transfers of cycle products	3,411,000	2,927,000
Imports	5,263,000	7,713,000
Stocks	59,093,000	61,786,000
Shortage:	—2,648,000	—712,000

[1] Bureau of Mines.
[2] Department of Commerce, except exports to Alaska and Hawaii, which are Bureau of Mines data.

Blood Extender Study Grant-in-Aid Made to Hospital by Schenley Labs

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., has made a grant-in-aid of $5,000 to the Hospital of St. Barnabas and for Women and Children, Newark, N. J., for clinical study of the synthetic blood extender "PVP-Macrose," the company has announced. Dr. William G. Bernhard, director of laboratories for St. Barnabas, said the grant will be used to finance one year's study of the blood extender's value in the treatment of shock. Seventy-five patients who have received "PVP-Macrose" with adequate laboratory and clinical follow-ups will participate in th- study.

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MANUFACTURERS of PHARMACEUTICALS and SPECIALTIES
285-295 Badger Avenue • Newark 8, New Jersey

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALBURAGAREI LIVER OIL—3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
ACETOACETMETAXYLIDIDE—2 dms, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL, CAPRYL—1 dm, Hardesty Chemical Co, Liverpool
CETYL—36 cs, Liverpool
AMMONIUM SULPHATE—8 dms, Philipp Bros, London
ANILINE DYES—5 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Antwerp
12 bbls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, Rotterdam
3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
8 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Gothenburg
ANISE OIL—12 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ANTHRACENE—54 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE—480 kgs, Liverpool
BALSAM—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Criscobel
COPAIBA—5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
BARIUM CYANIDE—5 dms, J E Bernard, Hamburg
BEESWAX—76 bgs, Reaud Geck, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Schutte Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
44 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Puerto Barrios
12 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—28 cs, Fallek Products Co, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—40 hlf cs, Messina
6 hf cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
1 qtr cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
BILE ACIDS—2 bbls, Rotterdam
5 cs, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—600 bgs, Liverpool
CADMIUM—24 cs, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
60 cs, Hugo Neu Corp, Yokohama
27 cs, Metal Transport Corp, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CAMPHOR POWDER—200 cs, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
100 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Keelung
100 cs, A G Cailler Co, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CASEIN—200 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Buenos Aires
484 bgs, H D Sheldon, Oslo
1,000 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Montevideo
CASSIA—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
350 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, Chase National Bank, Hong Kong
884 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hong Kong
100 bls, C T Wilson, Hong Kong
300 bls, R J Spitz, Hong Kong
340 pkgs, Rotterdam
77 bls, Van Norden & Co, Rotterdam
210 pkgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
123 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—325 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Guayaquil
875 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,494 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bangkok
1,667 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
OIL—220 tons, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
334 tons, Recife
CEBADILLA SEED—160 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaira
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Yokohama
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 kgs, H J Saunders, Liverpool
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—15 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—300 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, A Maschmeijer Jr, Keelung
COALTAR—1 dm, G A Abood, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Manila
296 tons, Manila
210 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL—80 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Aalesund
100 dms, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Kristiansund
COLUMBITE—1,008 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
COPAL GUM—178 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
97 bgs, Wm H Schell, Manila
180 bgs, S Winterbourne, Manila
45 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
CORIANDER OIL—15 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—451 bls, Kauders Steuber, Hamburg
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—407 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES — 300 bxs, Hershey Co, Portimao
231 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—350 bgs, Rotterdam
870 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIMETHYLXANTHIN—20 cks, Antwerp
DURECILLIN—2 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Bombay
EGG ALBUMEN—40 dms, Jefbro Corp, Hamburg
ELEMI GUM—66 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 cs, River Plate Corp, London
FISH LIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Arisia Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—250,989 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
110,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
100,115 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
102,727 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
198,554 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,365 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp,
101,580 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Aruba
64,851 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
57,552 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
96,181 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
71,498 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
102,413 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALENA—290 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Lagos
GALL, OX—6 dms, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
SHEEP—1 dm, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
GELATIN—25 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
312 bgs, H Rothschild, Rotterdam
5 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B Young, London
GINGER—58 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
58 bgs, Kingston
50 bgs, Dalton Cooper, Kingston
GINGER ROOT—184 bgs, J Berlage, Rotterdam
96 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
288 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
GLUE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal Byproducts Corp, Antwerp
700 bgs, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—40 dms, C Chraime, London
250 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
GYPSUM—5,890 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IODINE, CRUDE—10 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—91 dms, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Manchester
KOLA NUTS—150 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LEMON OIL—11 hf cs, Messina
29 hf cs, Bank of N Y, Messina
PEEL—43 bbls, Messina
20 cks, Messina
LOCUST BEAN GUM—560 bgs, Genoa
1,000 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Valencia
210 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANGANESE ORE—610 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Cavalla
MANGROVE BARK—1,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MARJORAM—25 bgs, J A Marichal, Ciudad Trujillo
METHYL-DIOXOPURINE—40 cks, Antwerp
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Catania
200 bgs, Palermo
200 bgs, Brindisi
MYRTILLI LEAVES—21 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTOL—10 dms, American Aniline Products, Hamburg
5 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
NICKEL CARBONATE—48 kgs, G F Smith, Bremen
CHLORIDE—13 kgs, Irotox Chemical Co, Bremen
8 cks, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—32 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Singapore
63 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
ORANGE PEEL—85 bbls, Messina
37 cks, Chase National Bank, Messina
30 cks, Messina
35 cks, Chase National Bank, Messina
PALM OIL—500 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
180 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—40 hf chs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
200 bgs, World Products Ltd, Hamburg
PARACRESOL—1 tin, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARANITROBENZOIC ACID—20 kgs, Agricola Farm implements, Gothenburg
PEARL ESSENCE—4 cs, F H Taussig, Kristiansund
PEATMOSS—2,650 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
200 bdls, J E Bernard, Bremen
6,978 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,100 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER BLACK—160 bgs, Virchand Kanjchand, Cochin
240 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
240 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
320 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
1,200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
346 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, M Colodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Aleppey
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
1,120 bgs, Alleppey
160 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
240 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
226 bgs, J Berlage, Oosthaven
311 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Oosthaven
720 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
27 bgs, Wm E Martin, Abidjan
434 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
70 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Oosthaven
PETITGRAIN OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
2 dms, J A Manton, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—5 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—14 cs, Penson & Co, London
POTASH, MURIATE—8,255 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Barcelona
SILICATE—1 bbl, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—59 dms, Siegel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—60 kgs, Spring Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—1,322 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus
PYRIDINE—13 dms, Richard Nathan Corp, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,250 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
3,798 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
4,796 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—123 flks, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Trieste
250 flks, Chemical Bank, Leghorn
52 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—2 dms, Wire Corp of America, Hamburg
1 can, Wire Corp of America, Hamburg
336 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
2 bls, F L Kraemer, London
RUTILE SAND—5,000 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Brisbane
SAFFRON—2 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy Bros, Genoa
SAGO FLOUR—446 bgs, National Starch Products, Singapore
SEEDLAC—408 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
340 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
350 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
10 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
497 bgs, Bangkok
SHARK LIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
65 dms, Vitamins Inc, Kobe
5 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
100 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Kobe
50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
15 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Keelung
SHELLAC—14 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
63 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
27 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SILESTERO—15 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
SIENNA EARTH—7 cks, Chase National Bank, Leghorn
SODIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—28 dms, Rotterdam
90 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
TETRAHYDRATE—600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SARCOSINE—59 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
SILICO FLUORIDE—35 bgs, Bank of Athens, Hamburg
SULPHIDE—8 bbls, Jacques Wolf, Port Limon
STRONTIUM PEROXIDE—5 dms, International Selling Corp, Havre
SUMAC—350 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo
TAPIOCA—270 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
FLOUR—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bangkok
4 bgs, Kian Guan Co, Bangkok
3,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
TAR ACIDS—100 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—30 dms, Liverpool
TOLU OIL—50 cs, Elias Mezrahi, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—11 dms, Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—196 tons, Buenos Aires
UREA—600 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Gothenburg
1,500 bgs, Manufacturing Chemical Co, Gothenburg
300 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
380 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, London
399 bgs, J P Eberhart, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, Kaunitz & O'Brien, Copenhagen
VALONEA CUPS—761 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—40 cs, L A Champon & Co, Samarang
13 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tandjong Priok
10 cs, J Manheimer, Tandjong Priok
124 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—225 bgs, Derby & Co, Hamburg
ORE—457 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bangkok
182 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
100 bgs, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—62 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
120 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Bremen
107 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
182 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
28 dms, Orbis Products Co, Manchester
28 dms, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Manchester
54 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
WAX—52 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,058 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
975 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Palermo

Boston

SHELLAC—49 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,049 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—35 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
COPRA CAKE—3,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
FISH MEAL—4,384 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Ilo
5,348 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
SESAME SEED—225 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Corinto
300 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TARA POWDER—66 bgs, Callao
UREA—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—515 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
541 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—12 tons, Liverpool
23 bxs, Hull
CASEIN—500 bgs, Sheldon & Co, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Chimbote
FLUORSPAR—2,500 tons, St Lawrence
GLUESTOCK—158 bls, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—175 dms, Fehr Bros, Alexandria
IRON CARBONATE—2,500 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Copenhagen
MOLASSES—524,286 gls, Boqueron
508,047 gls, Manopala
698,985 gls, Jucaro
705,569 gls, Sagua
769,192 gls, Pasteillo
563,803 gls, Matanzas
NAPHTHALENE—906 bgs, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, Phila National Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—2,173 bls, Bremen
1,175 bls, Keer Mauer Co, Bremen
5,893 bls, Dunwoody Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,913 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
221,500 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,000 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
380,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
468,802 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
105,142 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,362 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
239,731 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
117,772 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
134,232 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POTATO STARCH—14,000 bgs, Aarhus
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
THYMOL—6 cs, Hamburg
UREA, SYNTHETIC—7,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,972 bgs, Bank of N Y, Durban
WHITING—4,800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—12 cs, Manchester
ZIRCON SAND—25,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—89 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
BISMUTH—298 cs, F R Lenway & Co, Pusan
CASSIA—300 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
200 bgs, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—1,195 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
COPRA—560 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
FISHMEAL—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Otaru
MOLASSES—1,100 tons, Hilo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,236 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
15,408 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—150 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—90 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Industrial Opens Warehouse

New warehouse facilities will be opened March 1 in Dallas, Tex., by the Industrial Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J. in order to serve the sales markets in Texas and surrounding areas, the company has announced. The operation will be under the supervision of William Cooker and will handle distribution of Industrial line of "Permacel" and "Texcel" tapes.

El Dorado Names Reisman

The El Dorado Oil Works has announced that Harvey Reisman, New York, has become its exclusive sales agent for fatty acids and derivatives in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

House Fertilizer Group Appointed Under Hoeven

A subcommittee on fertilizers and farm machinery was appointed last week by Rep. Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, chairman of the house committee on agriculture. Rep. Charles B. Hoeven of Iowa was named chairman.

Other members of the subcommittee are:—Reps. Halph Harvey of Indiana, Page Belcher of Oklahoma, Clifford G. McIntire of Maine, William C. Wempler of Virginia, E. C. Gathings of Arkansas, Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, and James G. Polk of Ohio.

Mr. Hoeven said that although there appears to be no reason for any acute shortage of fertilizer materials this year, his subcommittee intends to keep a close watch on the situation. Fertilizer production facilities have been expanded substantially in the past few years, he said, although there are still a few reports reaching the committee of inadequate supplies of nitrogen in some parts of the country.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 67,770 gals. acetone, spec. O A 51B, Aviation Supply Officer, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa., inv. JDMIPR 14 604 3 07 140/53 Q. Mar. 5.

Chemicals, misc., 6,250 lbs. sodium cyanide, 1,000 lbs., sodium bicarbonate, Contracting Officer, New York Chemical Procurement Agency, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y., inv. 108, Mar. 4.

Drugs, misc., 768 1 lb. lots. mercury, 5712 1 lb. bots methyl salicylate, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 1056, Feb. 27 and 2418 10 lb. cns., barium sulphate, 2736 lbs. bismuth subcarbonate, 4,008 1 lb. bots. boric acid, 11,904 1 oz. bots. codeine sulphate, 5,736 1 lb. bots. dextrose, 2,880 1 oz. bots. ephedrine sulphate, 684 bxs. hyalurondase, 25s, inv. 1082, Mar. 2.

Sodium chloride, 3,384 1 lb. bots., 1,272 bots. sodium chloride USP, 1,086 5 lb. bots. sodium chloride, 182 ¼ lb. bots. sodium acetaae, 336 1 lb. bots. same, 240 bots. sodium thiosulphate crystals, 10,704 bxs. same, 384 1 oz. bots. sulfasalicylic acid, 456 1 lb. bots. terpin hydrate, 456 1 lb. bots. urea, 1,152 1 oz. bots. toluene, Procurement Division, Supply Service, Vet Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-423, Mar. 5.

Herbicide, 4,000 lbs. herbicide, TCA, sodium, 500 lbs. herbidicde, anmate ammonium sulfamate, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Barksdale AFB, La., inv. 46, Mar. 4.

Hydrocolloid, 45,840 pkgs. alginate type hydrocolloid, 12s, Armed Service Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 1066, Feb. 27.

Oxygen, 122,000 cu. ft. gas breathing oxygen, Contracting Office, Air Force, Hickans AFB, T.H., inv. 61, Mar 2. Approx. 7,000 cu. ft. acetylene and 20,000 cu. ft. oxygen in cylinders of approx. 100 and 300 cu. ft. capacity, Corps of Engineers, Foot of Bridge St. Buffalo 7, N. Y., inv. CIVENG. 31, Mar. 10.

Paints, 72 gals. rubber base paint, 640 gals. floor and deck enamel, 480 gals. interior flat paint, 300 gals. primer sealer paint, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 3G-25847-R, Mar. 3, and 850 gals. white lead base paint, exterior, ready mixed, inv. 3G-25639-R, Mar. 2, and pigments in oil, tinting color, and paste in oil, paint, etc., 5 items, inv. 3G-25846-R, Mar. 2. 14,950 gals. camouflage paint, General Stores Supply Office, Navy, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54484-B, Feb. 27.

Paint, 12,600 gal. interior oil paint, ready mixed, Aviation Supply Officer, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54489, Mar. 6, and 37,000 gals. bituminous emulsion coating, inv. B-54488, Mar. 6, and 2,600 5 gal. pails interior and exterior enamel, gloss, synthetic, brilliant yellow, 52,000 1 gal. cans rust inhibiting enamel, type II, brush and spray application, Marine Corps green, 7,900 1 qt. cns., stripping paint, yellow, 1,550 1 qt. cns., stripping paint, red, inv. B-54,482, Mar. 4. 350 qts. and 200 gals. enamel, Contracting Officer, Base Procurement Div., EWB, Bldg. 120, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, inv. 171, Mar. 4. 875 gals. white, gloss enamel, Federal Supply Service, P. O. B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. 3D-44528, Mar. 3.

Paint, 2,300 gals. white, interior paint, 400 gals. rust inhibited paint, olive green, 1,600 gals. ivory enamel, 60 cns. putty for wood sash, etc., (6 items), Directorate, Procurement, McClellan AFB, Calif., inv. 329, Feb. 27, 1394 gals. enamel, lustreless, rust inhibiting and synthetic, 830 qts. synthetic enamel, 365 gals. primer 7,995 gals. thinner, lacquer and enamel, 95 gal. turpentine, Purchasing Branch, Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pa., inv. 116, Mar. 11. 300 gals. black lacquer, 150 qts. red camouflage laquer, 2 bots. show card color and 300 gals. zinc chromate primer, 200 gals. traffic paint, etc., 14 items, Procurement Directorate, Bldg. S-190, Brookley AFB, Ala., inv. 312, Mar. 3.

Phenol, 5,149 1 lb. bots., Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 1066, Feb. 27.

Pumice, 252 4 lb. cans, coarse pumice, Armed Service Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 1073, Mar. 3.

Salt, 2,700 sacks rock salt, Chief Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, 7th and D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv., 2B-25935, Mar. 9. 40 tons salt, rock, or evap., bulk, mill grade C, containing not less than 99.0% sodium Chloride, not more than 0.27% water insoluble materials and no harmful ingredients, Supply Officer, Vet. Adm. Center, 2501 W. 22nd St., Sioux Falls, S. D., inv. 55, Feb. 26.

Silver nitrate, 4,416 pkgs. of 24 silver nitrate solution, wax ampuls, 1%, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 1079, Mar. 3. 192 1 oz. bots. silver nitrate, Procurement Division, Supply Service, Vets. Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-423, Mar. 5.

Soda, caustic, 14,832 containers, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 2B-25934-R, Mar. 6. 3,000 lbs. caustic soda, Directorate Procurement Bldg. S-190, Brookley AFB, Ala., inv. 298, Mar. 3.

Wax, 250 dms. (15,400 gals.) floor wax, water emulsion, non slip, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Sampson AFB, N. Y., inv. 52, Mar. 5. 10,400 lbs. wax paste, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, POB 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3D-44631, Mar. 5.

Watford Issues House Organ

Watford Chemical Company, Ltd., London, England, has inaugurated a quarterly house organ. The first issue, running to thirty-two pages, has a cover illustration in color, a number of photographs and line drawings and contains a miscellany of information ranging from a technical article and shorts about the firm to an assortment of poems and a short story.

Chemicals Prices Drop Noted in MCA Report

Prices in the chemical industry declined in almost every month of the past year, according to a statement by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The wholesale price index of chemicals and allied products as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statstics is only 3 percent higher than before the Korean war. The index for all commodities, as distinguished from chemicals, is almost 11 percent higher than before the Korean conflict, it was pointed out.

The chemical industry has been able to hold down price increases because of new and improved processes developed, and because of large investments in new and more efficient plants and equipment. The industry is at the half-way mark in its $6,000,000 expansion program scheduled for completion by 1955. Wage costs have soared in the chemical industry as well as other manufacturing industries. Government data show that the rise in average hourly earnings for manufacturers of chemical and allied products since Korea has been almost 16 percent, the MCA statement said.

CSC Elects New Director

Harold W. Comfort, executive vice-president of the Borden Company, New York, has been elected to the board of directors of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Comfort has been associated with the Borden Company since 1928 when the Reid Ice Cream Company, of which he was general sales manager, joined the Borden organization. He became a vice-president of the Borden Company in 1937, a director in 1938, and executive vice-president in 1944.

Colgate Elects Reilly To Board of Directors

James A. Reilly, executive vice-president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., in charge of the soap department, has been elected to the company's board of directors. A Colgate career man, and the top soap sales executive in the firm, Mr. Reilly has served the company for more than twenty-six years. He started with Colgate in 1926 as a displayman, and then worked his way up, step by step, through every position in the soap sales department from assistant salesman to executive vice-president, the position to which he was elected last year.

Bristol-Myers Merchandising Managership to E. W. Morris

Edmund W. Morris has been named merchandise manager of Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York. In 1946 Mr. Morris joined the Rubberset Company as market development analyst. Following this, he became director of package sales of William Peterman, Inc. Both the Rubberset Company and William Peterman, Inc., are subsidiaries of Bristol-Myers Company. He joined the Bristol-Myers Products Division in the sales promotion department in February, 1949. Since then he has held various executive positions.

Phila. College of Pharmacy Reunion Dinner on Feb. 28

The alumni mid-winter reunion dinner of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science will be held February 28 at the college. Edward Woodward, chief pharmacologist and executive secretary to the president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, will speak on "Explorations, Excursions and Enterprise."

Fallek Appointed Agent

Fallek Products Company, New York, has been named exclusive United States representatives for pure crystalline vitamin D_2, USP XIV and International Pharmacopeia Vol 1, by Astra Chemicals, Ltd., Bridgewater, England.

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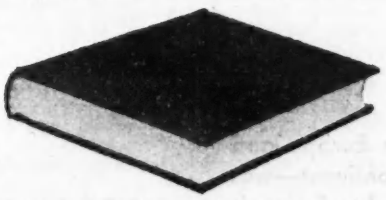
Here is a systematic presentation of some of the most useful information that has been amassed about the pollution of air; its effects on human, plant, and animal health; the measures that are being taken to control it successfully; the legal and administrative problems that are being overcome in connection with pollution prevention and control.
AIR POLLUTION
Proceedings of the United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution
Sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Air Pollution
Chairman: Louis C. McCabe, formerly Chief, Office of Air and Stream Pollution, Department of the Interior
847 pages, 7½x10, 285 illus., 85 tables, $12.50
These are the specific, authoritative facts presented at a top-level government conference on pollution—a conference that brought together experts in every phase of the problem. Here is the picture of how contamination of the air affects humans, livestock, and crops, and of which chemicals are really dangerous and which are not. Here are detailed analyses of different contaminants, with methods for finding the nature and degree of pollution. Included is a discussion of the very latest equipment for pollution control, with an explanation of how each kind works and what its limitations are. The section on instruments describes and explains best practices of measuring the kind and degree of pollution. One section covers the legal problems involved in drawing up and enforcing pollution control statutes. The interrelation of weather and climate and pollution problems is fully treated.
A few of the 97 topics covered:
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Pollution from mine refuse piles
Sulfur dioxide and conifers
Relation of particle size to pollution
Physical properties of aerosols
Use of the electron microscope
Use of the midget impinger
Chemical analysis of pollutants
Fluorometric analysis
Spectrographic analysis
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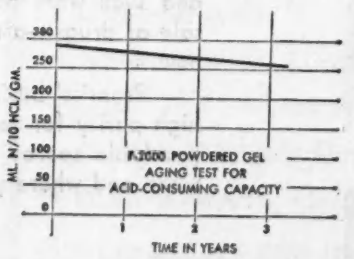

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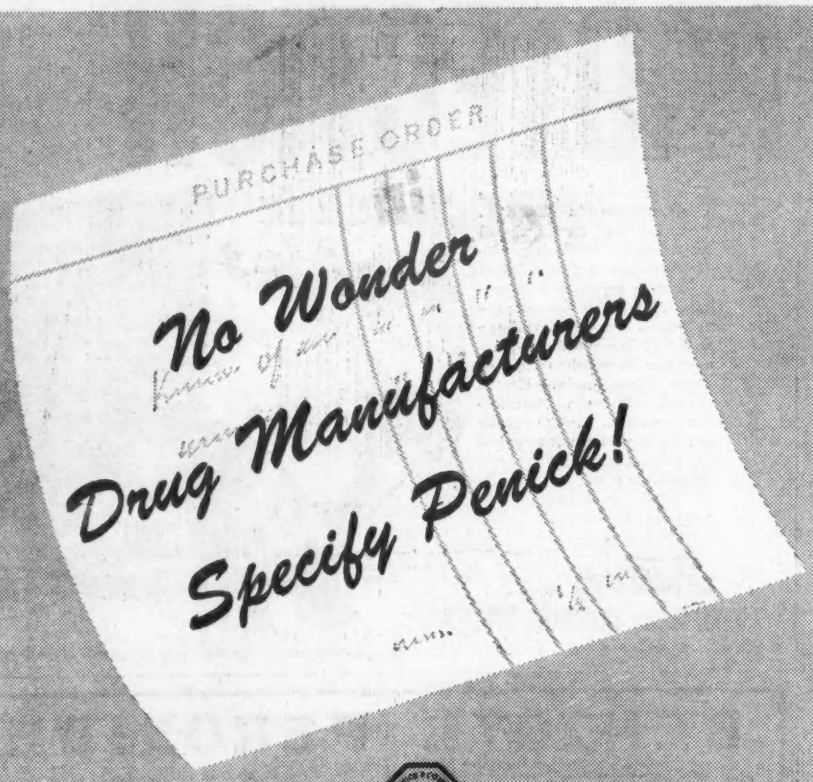

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Columbus Was on a Drug Hunt

The popular impression is that the spice trade between Europe and Asia—which led Columbus to stub his toe on the American continent—was carried on solely to obtain seasonings and preserving agents for Europe's edibles. But aloes, opium, pepper, sandalwood, Persian rhubarb, camphor, and such were not intended for the table. They were secured instead for sale as drugs—a much more profitable and widespread business—then and now.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

In both number and degree, price changes in the botanical market last week weighed more heavily on the down side. The total of changes was forty-nine. Of the total, thirty-five were downward and fourteen were upward. The market index fell 0.03 point and was established at 106.67. Advances were evenly divided between strictly botanical drugs and flavoring items. Reductions affected sixteen drug and nineteen flavoring materials. The market as a whole was subject to only moderate demand and appeared to be intimately responsive to the situation with respect to supply and volume of sales plus changes in replacement prices at the origins.

Chamomile flowers provided room for considerable difference in sellers' views. European material appeared to be definitely firm to strong but the Hungarian style originating in South America afforded a deal of competitive approach to the market. Ipecac root was another article in which sellers' market views differed rather widely with respect to replacement market developments and minimum spot prices.

Though Chinese rhubarb was in low supply and cannot be obtained direct from the source, competition brought a drop in some quotations. It could be that the plentiful supply of Indian root may be an influence in the situation. That article is not only in abundant stock but was low in price even before last week's decline.

In domestic drugs, pink root was a feature because of its being almost unobtainable as the result of crop failure in 1952. Witch hazel leaves turned scarcer by reason of export selling. Hardly any was collected in 1952 and much of the holdover stock from 1951 has gone into export channels at advancing prices. The advance noted last week seems likely to go further, in sellers' opinion.

Balsams

Copaiba—Undertones appeared to be steadier; at least, prices failed to decline further but assumed a slightly firmer position on spot on the basis of 90c. per pound, minimum.

Peru—More stability prevailed in the local market but demand seemed little changed from the moderate volume reported locally during the past fortnight or two. The market remained at $1.30 to $2 per pound as to supplier and quality.

Tolu—Some felt that the market must be close to bottom but such feelings have been expressed before only to be confounded by further price declines. However, quotations seemed steadier at $2.85 per pound, lowest.

Barks

Wahoo—Although not very active, the market was none the less in very steady price position, being based on moderate stocks wherewith to meet consuming needs over the next few months.

White Pine—The principal season for major consumption is well along without demand having caused any material strengthening of spot or primary market prices. However, undertones were very steady last week. The carryover was expected to be one of conservative size this year.

Beans

Vanilla—Replacement markets were all reported holding firm in price and lacking signs of any probable and substantial easing when new crops begin to move into the international markets. Production in 1953 has been forecast as less than that in 1952, which certainly was not a banner year for primary market output. Locally, the market had a firm undertone and little tendency to shade prices under competitive circumstances was believed to exist during the past week.

Berries

Juniper—One supplier went to 17c. per pound lowest but others mentioned 15c.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Feb. 13

New York

Chillies, 4 lots, 260 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 20 lots, 1,813 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 16 bales: filthy.
Gentian root, 54 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 603 bags; moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 3 lots, 188 bags; moldy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Chamomile flowers, Roman, 10c. per lb.
Doggrass root, imported, 3c. per lb.
Euphorbia pil herb, 1c. per lb.
Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, 2c. per lb.
Pink root, 25c. per lb.
Senna leaves, TV, powdered, 1c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Saigon, broken, 2c. per lb.
medium, afloat, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1½c. per lb.
"0000," 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 8c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Aloe, Cape, 1c. per lb.
Angelica root, imported, 10c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, 5c. per lb.
Colocynth pulp, 5c. per lb.
Golden seal root, whole, 20c. per lb.
powdered, 15c. per lb.
Gum, olibanum, siftings, 2c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 15c. per lb.
powdered, 15c. per lb.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, 1c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, African, 25c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, Chinese, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Indian, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, light, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ½c. per lb.
red, Gendar, 1c. per lb.
Mombasa, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.
natural, ¼c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Haitian, ½c. per lb.
Madras, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1952
106.67	106.70†	107.00	117.81

*Obtained too late for index calculation.
†Revised

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

as a reasonable price at which goods would be sold. Much depended on the quality of merchandise involved in each transaction. Basically, the market here and at the origin was considered to be one of substantial strength.

Flowers

Chamomile—Price views on this item appeared to be slightly mixed. For the South American variety known as "Hungarian style" flowers, the market was lower at 85c. per pound in one quarter and higher at $1 in another. Some said that competition tended to weaken the South American item. Roman flowers were definitely higher at 90c. per pound and was quoted as high as $1.25 in others and all sellers noted high replacement costs, limited stocks, and an absence of competition in terms of price even when firm orders appeared.

Gums

Aloe—One quarter eased spot prices slightly on Cape resin but the range remained unchanged on its top side. Quotations were 29c. to 32c. per pound depending on supplier.

Arabic—Cables from the source seemed to suggest a steadier market with some exporters being disposed to ask around 11c. per pound. However, others named 10½c. Locally sorts were somewhat unsettled and seemed to be too close to costs in some instances. Dealers disposed to make a limited profit result from current sales wanted 13½c. per pound, which was alleged to be about 1c. over some quotes.

Kino—The market was firm at $1.50 to $2.40 per pound, depending on seller and quality. The stock formerly offered at bargain prices had been absorbed in one way or another—and probably not by sales into consumption.

Olibanum—Siftings of certain quality were down to 14c. per pound but for higher gradings prices ranged upward to as high as 22c. Tears were unchanged.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Two suppliers declared 32c. to be the minimum quotation for strictly USP quality. As high as 40c. was quoted in one direction but the test of the goods was not specified. USP leaves have not less than 0.35 percent total alkaloids.

Euphorbia Pil—The spot quotation con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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tinued to rise moderately and late last week the market was 15c. to 16c. per pound, based on moderate stocks now in hand and the current cost to replace the current supplies.

Sage—Greek material was down to 11½c. to 12c. per pound and that was the only price change in this flavoring group. Demand was definitely routine in kind and size.

Senna—Whole Alexandrian leaves were down to 20c. per pound. Powdered T.V., senna was slightly higher at 18c. to 21c. per pound depending on seller and quality. Other senna prices lacked quotable change.

Stramonium—Local prices sagged to the basis of 16c. to 18c. per pound last week. However, the market was declared not to be basically weaker and the shift in quotations seemed related more to fluctuating demand than to anything else.

Witch Hazel—Export business has cut the unsold stocks sharply and caused a firming of prices at a moderate advance. The range last week was 20c. to 22c. per pound but some quarters made 21c. a minimum quotation. Production was low last Summer and a fair sized carryover has been well sold into export channels.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp—One source of supply quoted as low as 25c. per pound last week. The range was to 30c. per pound and one supplier declared that new importations would have to be sold around 36c. per pound because of a rise in shipment quotations at the origin.

Irish Moss—Prime, bleached moss was cheaper at 28c. per pound in one direction but the market ranged at least to 30c. and some said that the best of prime material should fetch around 35c.

Papain—Powdered African papain was shaded to $6.25 per pound but sellers of fuly tested material under a potency guarantee still wanted $7 minimum and there was not much high potency material on spot. Powdered Ceylon papain remained at $5.25 to $5.75.

Roots

Angelica—Imported root was as low as 40c. per pound and as high as 95c. The price was said to depend on the article offered.

Doggrass — The imported item was moved up to 28c. to 30c. per pound, reflecting first costs at the present time and indicating some decrease in available supplies.

Golden Seal—Whole root was down to $2.80 to $2.86 per pound and powder was lower at $3.10 to $3.15. These were considered nominal quotations, because very limited demand was in sharp contrast with available stocks. Competition between all suppliers was definitely keen.

Ipecac—Whole root ranged $5.35 to $6 per pound and powder was $5.85 to $6.35. The range covered differences in sellers' minimum price ideas and dealers' varying interpretation of conditions in the replacement markets.

Pink—The article was extremely scarce and few in this market could offer firm quotations. A nominal price was mentioned at $2.75. Because of the virtual failure of collection last summer, only holdover root seems available now and there is not much of that held in any direction.

Rhubarb—Some quoted a market considerably lower than others. Chinese whole root ranged 75c. to 85c. per pound; powder, 85c. to 90c. Stocks were generally small and cannot be replaced direct in the primary market. Plentiful stocks of India rhubarb were in hand and a lower market ruled at 30c. to 35c. for whole and 38c. to 40c. for powder.

Tumeric—Alleppey root advanced to 22c. to 22¼c. per pound. Price shading brought Haitian root down to 9½c. to 10c. and Madras root dropped to 10c. to 10½c.

Valerian—Belgian root was 36c. per pound in one direction and was said to be minimum at 40c. in others. Depending on the article offered, some unsettlement in market views prevailed locally. Some mention of India root was made.

Seeds

Anise—The sole price change in this group came in Mexican seed, which was shaded to 14c. to 14½c.

Cardamom—Alleppey decorticated material was shaded to $2.05 per pound and the Guatemalan seed was offered at the same figure. Green Alleppey seed actually on spot was $1.55. Bleached cardamom varieties were unchanged.

Cumin—Turkish seed was higher at 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound. Iranian seed had a wider range at 14½c. to 15c.

Fennel—Dark Czech seed was fractionally lower at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Indian seed for later arrival was higher at 20c. to 20½c. Syrian light was down to 31c.

Poppy—Polish seed was reduced to 15c. per pound and Turkish went down to 13c. Dutch seed remained firm at 16¼c. to 16½c. and there was some question about there being a 1953 crop in Holland because of the flood.

Spices

Cassia—The market continued basically strong, mainly because of dwindling stocks and replacement prices at such points as can still ship to this country. All medium Saigon afloat was higher at 57c.; broken, 53c. Other spot prices were unchanged.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 was up to 27c. to 27½c. per pound and the "0000" quality rose to 37c. to 38c.

Clove—Zanzibar buds on spot could have been bought at $1.61 to $1.62 per pound, being slightly lower last week.

Ginger—African root at the source was firmer. Jamaica root shippers at the origin also tried out higher quotations. However, little business resulted and spot buyers continued their reserve. Some origins were said to have large quantities of old crop root still undug in the ground.

Pepper—Spot black pepper was around $1.24 to $1.25 per pound much of the time last week. Prompt delivery pepper was in better supply, arrivals being taken promptly from the docks. India was said to have had stronger ideas because shippers there feared that the United States government change in the status of Formosa would ultimately expand the war area in the Far East. Condar red peppers were shaded to 43c. per pound; Mombassas, 34c.; and Zanzibars, 42c. Other red peppers lacked change. Spot white pepper held at $1.50 and February shipments were $1.48.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows: Spot, $1.32; afloats, $1.30; February, March, and April shipments, $1.30.

Dow's Aromatics Sales Office Now in New York

The aromatics sales office of the Dow Chemical Company, formerly located at the company's aromatics laboratory in Jersey City, N. J., has been moved to Dow's New York office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Edward A. Bush and William F. Meeks, aromatics salesmen who formerly made their headquarters at the laboratory, are now associated with the New York sales staff.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hear Dr. Stoll Mar. 10

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet in Henrici's Restaurant, March 10, to hear Dr. Max Stoll, who is in charge of the research laboratories of Firmenich, Inc., in Geneva, Switzerland, speak on "Special Problems in the Field of Odor Perception."

Dodge & Olcott Offers Publications

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has announced the issuance of a new catalog of essential oils and aromatic chemicals and a brochure on its "Cosmo Flavors" line. The catalog contains twenty pages of product listings and price information and the brochure contains twenty-eight pages of flavor formulas, charts and suggestions for manufacturing and professional use. Copies of both are available on request to the company at 180 Varick street, New York 14.

Odors Data Published

A new twenty-page catalogue has been issued by the Sindar Corporation, New York, containing information on Sindar's odors for industry, germicides and fungicides, stabilizers, anti-oxidants and anti-skinning agents.

The first thirteen pages are devoted to odors for industry, and list deodorants and reodorants developed by the Sindar technical laboratories. The products are classed according to the basic industrial commodities for which they are suitable such as paint, rubber, textiles, glues, plastics and others.

Lueders Veterans' Club Adds Cole

Marvin Cole, assistant perfumer with George Lueders & Co., New York, recently became the fifty-third member of the company's Veterans' Organization on completion of twenty-five years with Lueders.

Trade Briefs

The Toni Company has appointed William J. Smith assistant controller.

O. K. Taylor, assistant treasurer of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has been elected a director of the American Federation of Medical Centers.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A brisker inquiry rate was noted in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Orders from the cosmetic and perfume industries were reported picking up, this resulting at least in part from good Christmas sales and the consequent absence of heavy returns from department stores. Production in these industries was proceeding at a rate indicating that a good quarter was under way. However, some sales in essential oils tended to remain limited in quantity, as consumers watched for the possibility of further lowered prices, particularly for some large volume oils.

The number of price changes was small and was limited to essential oils, all aromatic chemicals remaining steady and showing no fluctuations. Bourban vetiver oil made the largest change among the oils showing decreases. Other types of vetiver oil remained without price variations. Caraway oil dropped off slightly, continuing the trend shown by this oil during the past year. Shipping prices from Holland were reported weaker, accounting for the decline. Quotations for East Indian nutmeg oil were reduced slightly, while West Indian oil remained unchanged.

A slightly higher quotation was noted for Brazilian bois de rose oil as shipping prices turned somewhat stronger. No drastic increases for this oil were indicated, although some recovery from the depressed quotations of recent weeks seemed imminent. Lavender oil prices made no significant changes, although some price movement was expected as a result of the action taken by the French government in reinstating an export subsidy. The index moved downward by .05 point to stand at 160.81.

Production of native oils in Spain has been slowed in response to a slump in demand here in this country, according to a first hand report from Spain. Rosemary, red thyme, sage and lavender spike headed the list of oils for which some Spanish producers noted less demand and on which they hesitated to enter into full production during the coming year. Distillers can very easily expand or limit their output on those crops growing wild, since they usually lease the land for short periods rather than own it outright. Many distillers, as a result, looked for some accurate estimates on probable US consumption in order to gauge their production.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, caraway, NF, 15c. per lb.
Nutmeg, USP, dist., EI, 10c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1952
160.81	160.86*	163.72	181.14

*Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—An offer at $2 per pound remained the minimum quotation and put the oil on the market at a lower price than at anytime in the past year. The downward turn was as yet not followed by lower quotations from other quarters. A large part of the source of the oil was kept out of the bounds of trade with this country by the embargo on Communist Chinese material. Some shipments of oil from Indo-China, however, were reported in trade circles as reaching the domestic market and helped to ease the pinch in supplies.

Bergamot—Imported natural oil was offered from $11.50 per pound, this minimum quotation showing no change during the past week. Recent Consortium action in lowering the floor price for exports of the oil made possible the lower price. Although further price changes were considered in the trade as possible, a stabile level seemed to have been reached for the present and immediate future.

Birchtar—Crude oil prices ranged upward from $1.75, showing no trend to vary over the past thirty days. Production was reported ample to fill most inquiry and continued stability in the price structure was expected. Rectified oil was offered at $2.50 per pound.

Bois de Rose—A somewhat stronger tone in Brazilan oil was felt during the week as shipping prices at the source edged upward. The advance was relatively slight, but was of interest in view of the weakened position that the oil has recently occupied. Spot prices showed an increase of 5c. to reach a minimum of $3.40 per pound. Whether the advance indicated a reversal of the downward trend in prices of the Brazilian oil was not immediately clear, trade sources stated.

Caraway—The oil was offered at prices ranging upward from $2.50 per pound, this minimum quotation falling 15c. below the previous one. The current decline followed the trend maintained throughout the past year, when prices gradually fell lower. At the easier level the oil now occupies, it has effected lower price for carvol. Supply of the oil was held to be adequate and interest close to average.

Cassia—A continued tight supply condition was reported as many dealers listed the oil as discontinued. Prices ranged upward from $5.25 per pound where quotations were offered, although many prices were qualified as being merely nominal. Possibilities of replacement of the oil were considered nil, the source lying almost completely within the area included in the governmental import embargo.

Clove—Clove production in Madagascar in 1952 was placed at about 250 metric tons, in a report received from the island recently. Production reached a relatively small total because the year was the bad one in the three year cycle of the clove tree. As an additional factor reducing output the report cited the heavy rains during the producing season which caused considerable damage to the trees. With peak production expected during 1953, however, estimates range from 5,000 to 7,000 metric tons.

The high prices of the raw material have pushed the cost of clove oil up to its current high level. Even at prices ranging from $9.50 per pound, the oil was available in severely limited amounts.

Dillweed—Quotations ranged upward from $4 per pound for the oil, which has shown no recent price movement. A rather strong tone was felt underlying most offers, as the oil has remained in a position of very good demand while supplies were far from abundant. Although the season of widest use was still some months away, many dealers reported an active inquiry in preparation for future requirements.

Eucalyptus—An easy tone prevailed throughout the market for eucalyptus oils, largely as a result of seasonal lack of inquiry. Prices for 70-80% oil were quoted upward from .70 per pound, while 80-90% oil was offered from .85. No immediate change in the price position was expected in the trade during the immediate future.

Lavender—A somewhat weaker tone was looked for in the trade as the result of recent French government action in reinstating the export subsidy. Although the current allowance of slightly more than 5% is lower than the former 10% allowance, it was expected to have a noticable effect on future prices of the oil. However, some feeling was noted on the part of shippers who were inclined to hold back shipments, in the belief that holding the oil was preferable to turning it into currency. This consideration, together with the fact that the new crop would not reach the market for a considerable period of time, was expected to modify any price weakening.

Lemon—Prices of $5.75 to $6 per pound represented the range at which California oil could be purchased during the past week. With supplies strictly limited, not all the oil that the consumer required was available for sale at any offer. No immediate easing in the tight supply position the oil currently occupies was expected in the trade, as the number of trees and the quantity of the fruit grown and available for the production of oil remained well under the full market needs. Italian oil was offered at prices ranging upward from $5.50 per pound, and to a certain extent, eased the pinch in domestic supplies.

Lemongrass—The stronger tone noted during past weeks was in continued evidence as shipping prices edged forward. Trade observers agreed that the oil was in a position of good demand, making

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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possible the firmer quotations. Increased spot prices were expected in some quarters as a result of the current trend.

Nutmeg—East Indian oil edged downward in price during the week, with a 10c. drop bringing the minimum quotation to $3.25. West Indian oil prices showed no fluctuation and remained within the previous range. The low offer for West Indian oil was $2.75 per pound. The market was reported as relatively quiet, with no unusual amount of inquiry received in any quarter, and sufficient material available for most consumer needs.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Replacement costs from Brazil have remained steady over the past weeks, producing a steady tone in spot prices for the oil. No immediate change in the price status of the oil was expected by trade observers, who pointed out that the attempts by the Brazilian government to maintain a floor price have met with greater success than they have for bois de rose oil.

Orange—Prices for Florida oil failed to repeat the slight strengthening noted for them during the week previous, and held at the earlier range of 75c. to $1 per pound. California oil was offered at unchanged prices, as well, the range extending from 80c. to $1 per pound, the variations depending upon brand. While some strengthening in prices, particularly in Florida oil, was expected, few signs of it appeared. Trade reports held the belief that demand has remained too far behind the supply of the oil offered to permit a strengthening in prices. Imported oil stayed within the range occupied during recent weeks, when Italian and West Indian oils have shown little activity on the market.

Rosemary — Quotations for Spanish technical and USP oil held steady during the past week as the market remained uneventful. Production of new crop oil in Spain could begin within another thirty days, it was reported by a trade source familiar with conditions in that country. Some uncertainty existed among producers, however, as to the amount of the oil that might find a demand in this country and production might not be pushed to the limit as a result. The country's potential output could total as much as 150 tons, it was estimated.

Sage—Sales of the oil were made at prices within the previously established range, continuing the recent trend toward a stabile market. Clary oil was offered at prices ranging upward from $20 per pound, while Dalmatian oil ranged from $7 per pound. Spanish oil prices showed a minimum quotation of 90c. Demand was reported as being routine and supplies adequate for most consumer needs.

Spearmint — The price structure held the advance made during the previous week, quotations ranging upward from $8 per pound. An outlook of continued scarcity faced consumers of the oil, as supplies of non-contract oil remaining have been sharply reduced by the recent months' active demand.

Vetiver—A quotation of $19 per pound for Bourbon oil represented a drop of $1 from the earlier low quotation. No change was noted for Haitian oil, which has shown less tendency to vary than Bourbon oil.

Ylang-ylang — Definite information on the cyclone that in January hit the oil producing islands near Madagascar has been difficult to obtain. However, a recent report states that very serious damage was done. Leaves and flowers were blown off the ylang trees on a number of plantations, affecting the production from these sources for about the next three months. It was further reported that more time would be required for a careful examination of all of the trees to determine which ones may have been damaged permanently. In general, however, the damage was said to have been considerably less than during the cyclone of 1950.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cinnamic Aldehyde — Inquiry for the material continued active, with the acute shortage of cassia oil responsible for a part of the demand for this substitute. Price for NF material ranged upward from $1.05 per pound. Quotations have remained steady and were expected in the trade to show no change in the immediate future. Adequate amounts of the material were available from current production, it was reported, to fill consumer requirements with little difficulty.

Citral—The price position of this aromatic remained unchanged during the week, quotations ranging upward from $3.20 per pound. The material has been in good supply of late, production being facilitated by the ample amounts of lemongrass oil on the market. The current stronger tone in prices of this oil has had no effect as yet on prices of its derivatives.

Coumarin—Production of this aromatic has proceeded without difficulty, maintaining a good market supply. Prices for a considerable period have remained even and a recent check with producers revealed that no changes were expected in the near future. The NF material was offered from $2.74 per pound, while the powdered material was priced upward from $3.20 per pound.

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Dr. Max Stoll to Lecture At MIT February 24, 25

Dr. Max Stoll, director of the research department at Firmenich & Co. of Geneva, Switzerland, will deliver two lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on February 24 and 25. On February 24, under the auspices of the department of food technology, Dr. Stoll will speak on "New Analyses and Organic Syntheses of Flavor and Odor Components." Under the auspices of the department of chemistry, Dr. Stoll will speak on February 25 on a "General Survey of the Preparation of Megacyclic Musks."

Dr. Stoll, who is widely recognized for research in the field of aromatic chemistry, will be in the United States to receive the 1953 Fritzsche award of the American Chemical Society. His lectures at MIT will be open to the public.

Daggett & Ramsdell Moving

The executive offices of Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc., now located at 420 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, N. J., will be transferred on March 1 to the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth avenue, New York. The manufacturing operations of the company will be continued at the Newark address.

Current Prices

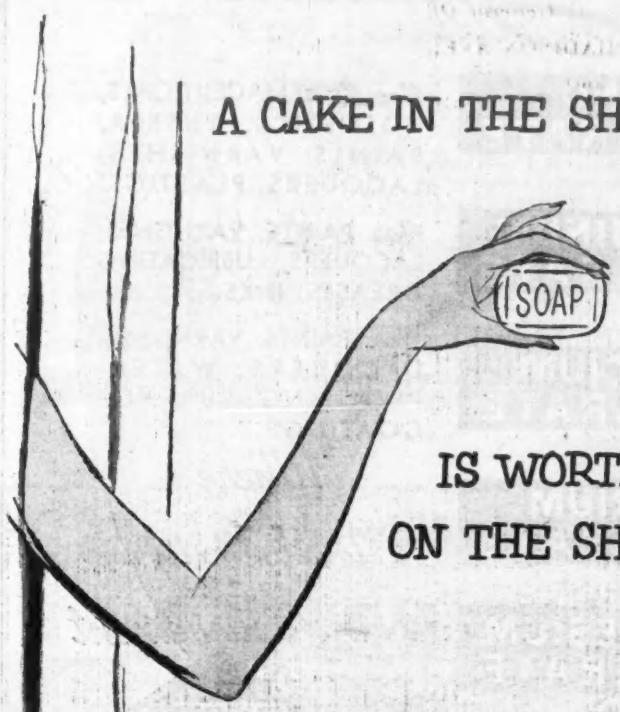
—*Continued from page 38*

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow nelow			
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.91	—
AAOT, bbls.	lb.	2.06	2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.31	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0165-	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1025-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼-	.02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorchiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works.	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.33	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.35	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.10	—
Zinc, chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.00	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.02	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11½-	—
Napnthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1435-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1535-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran.., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.43	.45
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.30	—
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs.		7.70	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.55	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs.		9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.05	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅞-	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 98½%-99%, white grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

A CAKE IN THE SHOWER



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PANAREZ resins are unexcelled for Economy... Uniformity... Quality... Dependability.

Write today on your company letterhead for experimental samples.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Resin	Color Gardner	Softening Point, °F	Iodine Number	Acid Number
PANAREZ 3-210	9	200-220	230	0-1
PANAREZ 6-210	11	200-220	170	0-1
PANAREZ 7-210	18+	200-220	150	0-1
PANAREZ 8-210	18+	200-220	130	0-1
PANAREZ 12-210	16	200-220	60	0-1

Prompt shipment of all orders.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The only price change reported in this market was an advance of black nickle oxide schedules which was permitted under amendment 1 to S.R. 33 in order to compensate for the increase of metal prices. Red vermilion quicksilver was reduced last week.

Prices of other pigments derived from metals have remained quiet in the past week. Copper stearate prices were unchanged since the relaxation of price controls on copper chemicals, as have the other copper chemicals in this market. Lead pigments continued to move at the same pace. Zinc pigments presented the same unchanged picture last week. Activity has been relatively good, prices were firm.

The market for synthetic resins continued to show a high level of activity. Producers were moving alkyds, phenolics, and maleics well. Demand from automobile producers for alkyds to be used to make industrial finishes has been quite good. Maleics were holding up fairly well, with a correspondingly good demand from the furniture trade. Polyethylene was in short supply. Polystyrene has not expanded to the capacity proportions expected by some producers, but the trend was upward. The anticipated seasonal buildup in the paint industry was expected to bring increased demand for these synthetics. None of the resins mentioned above have shown any price changes in the past week.

The market for natural gums has been showing better sales levels than last year at this time. Buying was still pretty much on a hand-to-mouth basis, but some consumers were ordering material three or four months ahead. The market for shellac has remained quiet, pricewise. The firmer tones of the Calcutta market noticed in recent weeks have reversed themselves bringing the Indian market down slightly. Bleached and orange grades were unchanged.

Prices in the casein market held to previous levels. The bulk of the lower priced Argentine material which has softened this market up during recent weeks, has disappeared, it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Nickle oxide, black, 2.7c. per lb.

Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1952
88.43	88.43	88.44	101.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Paste Powder — Producers' net shipments of atomized and grained powder, flaked powder, and paste totaled 4,596,000 pounds in December, compared with 3,905,000 pounds in November, and 2,434,000 pounds in December 1951, information from the Bureau of Census indicates.

Atomized and grained powder shipments in December totaled 3,557,000 pounds, against 2,820,000 pounds in November. Flaked powder shipments were 248,000 pounds in December and 277,000 pounds in November. December shipments of paste came to 791,000 pounds, compared with 808,000 pounds in November.

The cumulative totals for the year added up to 47,963,000 pounds, as against 24,770,000 pounds in the January through December period of 1951.

Copper Stearate—There have been no price changes in the market for this material since the relaxation of price controls on copper chemicals. Current quotations were at 37½c. per pound for quantities between 5 tons and carlots, 38½c. per pound in ton lots, and 39½c. per pound in less than ton lots.

Lead Pigments—There were no price changes in the market for these pigments last week. Producers said that lead pigments were moving to consumers in fairly good volume. Supplies were adequate enough to take care of crurrent requirements.

Nickle Oxide—The price of this pigment was advanced 2.7c. last week as a result of the 3½c. increase allowed on the metal a month ago. Current quotations of black nickle oxide were at 65.95c. per pound in barrels. Green oxide was quoted at 64.95c. per pound in barrels.

The action came under amendment 1 to S.R. 33, which allowed producers of primary nickle products to increase schedules by 3½c. compensating for the earlier increase of metal prices.

Red Vermilion, Quicksilver—Two 1c. reductions during the past week brought current schedules down to $3.77 per pound.

Titanium Pigments—Pigment production and shipments in 1952 decreased 5 and 16 percent, respectively, under 1951, according to information from the Bureau of Mines. Production dropped to about the 1950 level and shipments fell to near the 1948 figure.

Zinc Oxide—December production of this oxide in the United States totaled 16,325 short tons, or two percent above the November figure, according to the Bureau of Mines. December saw the highest monthly output since November 1951. Stocks at producers' plants continued to increase to 23,008 tons on December 31.

December output of lead-free material was increased by two percent over November and nineteen percent above the monthly average of 10,438 tons for 1952. A slight increase of one percent was also reported in the production of leaded grades during December.

December shipments of zinc oxide were one percent higher than the previous month. Nearly balancing the seven percent gain in shipments of lead-free material was a twenty-eight percent loss in sales of leaded grades, which were the lowest for any month since March 1949.

Zinc Pigments—There was no particular change in the market for these pigments. Producers said that the material has been moving along at a relatively good pace. Prices have held to their previously established levels.

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in December as compared with November:—

	December	November*
Total sales	$93,572,000	$95,848,000
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	52,249,000	55,296,000
Industrial sales, total	41,323,000	40,552,000
Paint and varnish	30,551,000	30,489,000
Lacquer	10,772,000	10,063,000

* Revised

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The market for these synthetics has not shown much change. Producers were moving the material along at a good rate. It was expected that demand for industrial finishes and trade sales would hold activity to the same high levels for a while. Automobile production has been high and the finishes put on the cars have kept alkyds moving well ever since the latter part of last year. Prices have held to their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

Maleics—Demand for these synthetics has held up fairly well. Producers reported that activity has kept close to the same levels. Prices have remained at their old schedules. Supplies were good enough to accommodate the current demand.

Polyethylene—The market for this material was found to be in extremely short supply. A high number of defense orders for polyethylene and a variety of outlets for civilian use have put quite a bit of pressure on supplies.

Polystyrene—Supplies of these resins have been ample enough to take care of requirements. There has been some reduction of demand from emulsions, but indications were that activity would be picking up along with the seasonal pickup of the paint business this spring. Overall demand still wasn't too bad. Most producers continued to report fairly good activity for these resins. Some sources felt that the capacity hasn't been tapped yet, and were therefore looking for more expansion in this market.

Fillers and Extenders

Clay—Production of clay increased by ten percent in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Most users of clay registered increases. Decreases in 1951 from 1950 were shown by the following:—high-grade tile, 13 percent; rubber, 15 percent; chemicals, 8 percent; filler, other than paper or paint, 5 percent; plaster and plaster products, 31 percent. Sales of ball clay in 1951 reached new highs in tonnage and value. Tonnage increased six percent over the figure for 1950.

Over seventy-seven percent of the ball clay sold in 1951 was consumed in the pottery industry. The quantity used in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

whiteware increased five percent over 1950. Use of ball clay in high-grade tile increased ten percent. Ball clay use in refractories increased 16 percent over 1950.

Use of kaolin as a filler or extender for paints came to 21,398 short tons in 1951. Some 1,380 tons of other miscellaneous clays were also used for that purpose in 1951.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—November production of this plasticizer totaled 2,090,711 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. In comparison, October output was 1,976,981 pounds.

Diethyl Phthalate—Production figures from the Tariff Commission show that output during November totaled 1,203,682 pounds of this phthalate, compared with October output of 1,904,363 pounds.

Dioctyl Phthalates—Production of di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates in November amounted to 8,455,896 pounds, compared with October output of 7,009,791 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The October figure has been revised.

Tricresyl Phosphate — Tariff Comission figures show that November output of this material totaled 1,340,499 pounds, as against October production of 1,658,988 pounds.

Miscellaneous Materials

The Canadian paint, varnish, and lacquer industry may have reached a new sales record in 1952, possibly five percent greater than the 1951 total, according to incomplete industry-wide figures, the Department of Commerce reports. However, several manufacturers reported that sales were spotty in 1952 and gross revenue returns ran somewhat lower than in 1951.

The industry has added approximately ten percent to its gross production value each year since the close of World War II. The value of output increased from $48,000,000 in 1945 to a record of $97,000,000 in 1951.

Any decline in trade-sales of paints and varnishes in the next few years is expected to be compensted for by increased industrial demand. The inauguration of television in Montreal and Toronto is an example where industry has created a new outlet for furniture lacquers.

Casein—There hasn't been too much change in this market. Argentine material was still quoted within the range of 16¼c. to 17c. per pound. It was added that there was not too much of the lower priced material around. One source stated that previous quotations below the market level were hard to find now, and even more difficult to confirm. It was felt that the bulk of the material that was being offered at those prices has disappeared.

Glue, Hide—December output totaled 4,696,620 pounds, compared with November production of 4,181,903 pounds, and 4,280,266 pounds in December 1951, according to the Bureau of Census.

Shipments in December added up to 4,748,938 pounds, as against 4,740,448 pounds in November, and 3,179,828 pounds.

Stocks at the end of the month dropped slightly from 17,549,308 pounds at the end of November to 17,496,990 pounds at the end of December. In comparison, stocks at the end of December 1951 were 11,592,942 pounds.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information on consumption and stocks is related to the softwood plywood industry and comes from Bureau of Census figures. The table is expressed in pounds, on a dry basis.

	Consumption	
	December	November*
Total	8,581,000	7,214,000
Soybean glues	4,447,000	3,975,000
Urea resin glues	528,000	285,000
Phenolic resin glues	2,554,000	2,145,000
Other glues	1,052,000	809,000
	Stocks	
	December	November*
Total	5,359,000	5,342,000
Soybean glues	2,607,000	3,078,000
Urea resin glues	497,000	208,000
Phenolic resin glues	1,582,000	1,608,000
Other glues	673,000	448,000

*Revised.

Natural Resins

There has not been any significant change in the market for the gums. Imports said that there was a fair amount of activity. Sales volumes were somewhat better than they were at this time last year, a source stated. Buying was still largely on a hand-to-mouth basis. However, there were some large volume consumers which were buying three or four months ahead of their needs.

Stocks were good enough to accommodate the current levels of demand. It was added that the supply of some items was not too heavy. Generally, if they didn't have the material on spot, they had some coming in, an importer said.

Shellac — Prices of the orange and bleached grades have held the line. Importers said that fluctuations in the Calcutta market have not been reflected in schedules for the finished products. Previous weeks saw some strengthening in Calcutta, then the Indian market leveled off and began to slip a bit by the latter part of last week. Thus far, these fluctuations have been largely fractional changes which have not changed orange or bleached prices.

Importers said that there was still fairly good activity, insofar as buying of finished products was concerned. Demand wasn't particularly heavy, but it was steady. Some sources felt that there wasn't any significant change due to take place in the next few weeks. Even so, the outlook was not discouraging because sales were at a moderate level now and the market looked reasonably healthy.

The Indian lac industry has been seriously affected by the slump in lac prices which began in the first half of 1952, and the situation has been aggravated by competition from other materials, according to information from the Department of Commerce.

The price decline has adversely affected

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Chats about Finishes

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Hercules' Synthetics Department,
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the Indian Lac Cess Committee's plans for expansion in the industry and the need for increasing domestic consumption is being emphasized.

The committee has also recommended the establishment of a government laboratory to analyze samples and issue certificates of quality. The lac industry is important to India's economy, employing about 3,000,000 persons. Shellac also is a leading source of foreign exchange, as ninety percent of the output is normally exported.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
K	...	...	7.55*	...	...
M	...	...	7.48*	...	...
WG	...	...	7.90*	7.86*	...
WW, X	...	7.86*	...	...	...
Sales, USDA	...	220*	31	21	...

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N $8.70, WG $8.80, WW $8.90.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5375†	.5375†	.5375†	...	.5375†
Sales	24.000§	10.000§	8.000§	...	16.000§

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 72c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.

Oilseeds Advisory Group Recommends Basic Studies

Investigations of fats and oils requirements of humans, together with fundamental research on the protein properties of soybeans and peanuts, have been recommended by the oilseeds and peanut research advisory committee. Established under authority of the research and marketing act of 1946, the committee meets annually.

Among other top priority recommendations of the committee were:— 1) Expand research on the flavor stability, and on the fundamental investigations of soybean fatty acids; 2) initiate research on the composition of the seed and oil of unusual plants considered of potential value as new crops for the south; 3) expand research on the nutrients in foods, including soybeans and peanuts; 4) expand production research on peanuts (including work on breeding, variety evaluation, physiology and disease) and production and harvesting machinery; 5) expand work on methods of determining moisture content in soybeans and undertake studies to determine where marketing economies may be effected by reducing risks in marketing and processing soybeans; 6) expand work on the effects of insecticide residue on the market quality of peanuts, and 7) initiate an economic study of flaxseed marketing and processing.

Nuodex Products Moves Offices to Newark, N.J.

The sales, executive and administrative offices of the Nuodex Products Company have been moved from Elizabeth, N. J., to new quarters at 1 Virginia street, Newark, N. J. The mailing address of the company, however, continues to be Elizabeth, N. J.

In addition to the sales and order departments, advertising, accounting and purchasing personnel have been transferred to Newark, as have been the offices of Leo Roon, president; Arthur Minich, executive vice-president, and Donald Roon, marketing vice-president. The research laboratories, under the direction of Dr. John R. Skeen, including the technical service laboratories, are being centralized in the Nuodex research building in Elizabeth. This structure, now in the process of reconstruction, will be ready by April 1, it was announced. The main Nuodex plant remains at 830 Magnolia avenue, Elizabeth, along with the control laboratory and the offices of Walter Gotham, production vice-president.

Fisher Rejoins W. C. Hardesty

W. W. Fisher, widely known in the fatty acids industry, has rejoined W. C. Hardesty Company, New York, with which firm he was formerly associated from 1937 to 1951. Mr. Fisher will handle sales in the midwestern area, and for the present will make his headquarters in the concern's main office.

Finishes Bulletin Available

The American Cyanamid Company's textile resin department has announced the publication of a technical bulletin, "Fire Retardants," which describes methods of applying the firm's line of "Aerotex" fire-retardant finishes. The booklet is available to mills and finishers on request to the company at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Cyanamid Midwest Plastics Sales Managership to King

W. A. King has been named sales manager of the plastics department's midwest territory, American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced. He will be responsible for sales and technical service in that district for the company's melamine and urea-molding materials and laminating, polyester, industrial and general purpose resins.

Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. King served as product manager for the Plastic Department's general and industrial resins which are sold to foundries, paper converters, etc. Before joining Cyanamid in 1940, Mr. King was with the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, where he specialized in research and development on thermoplastics.

Trade Briefs

Schwartz Chemical Company has a new lacquer for vinyls and plastisols.

Armstrong Cork Company has announced development of a new plastic coating.

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Marbon Vice-President

D. M. Pratt has been elected vice-president and sales manager of the Marbon Corporation, Garry, Ind. Mr. Pratt joined Marbon in 1934 and became sales manager in 1946. Prior to joining Marbon, he was associated with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and with Herron & Meyer, Akron sales agents for crude rubber and rubber compounding materials.

Hayes Adhesives Affiliation With Paisley Products Told

The Hayes Adhesives Company, St. Louis, Mo., has become an affiliate of Paisley Products, Inc., Chicago, a division of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., by direct purchase. The transaction was completed by Murray Stempel, executive vice-president of the parent company, and general manager of the Paisley division, it was reported.

The purchase included the assets of the firm, formulas, manufacturing processes and equipment at three separate locations in metropolitan St. Louis. The Hayes plants will be operated as an affiliate of Paisley Products, whose operations have outgrown their present Chicago facilities. A large portion of their manufacturing will be transferred to the newly acquired plants. Vernon Hayes, former head of Hayes Adhesives, will continue as local manager of the St. Louis plants for the new owners.

Paint Credit Association Elects Kleine President

Theodore H. Kleine, of the Valspar Corporation, has been elected president of the Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association. Also elected were:—First vice-president, William Rohs, Colonial Works, Inc.; second vice-president, Martin B. Weinstock, M. J. Merkin Paint Company; treasurer, Willard T. Stewart, Benjamin Moore & Co.; three year directors, A. C. Beach, the Sherwin-Williams Company, S. Samuels, Eaglo Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., and Miss R. L. Rediker, Cheeseman-Elliott Company, Inc., and one year directors, G. A. Bloom, Hanlon & Goodman Company; J. Caruso, J. Leven & Co., and C. H. Hodgman, Pratt & Lambert, Inc.

Major Passonno Retires

Major A. J. Passonno, in charge of protective coatings for the research and development division, Office of Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C., is receiving his discharge from the army February 24. He plans to go to Waco, Tex., to see his son graduate from air cadet training and get his commission as a second lieutenant. Later, he is returning to active work as president of the Passonno Corporation, manufacturer of protective coatings, Watervliet, N. Y.

Flek Names Neuwirth

The Flek Corporation, Los Angeles, has announced the appointment of Harry Neuwirth as sales engineer, working from the Los Angeles office of the firm, and covering the metropolitan area of that city.

Kleen-Quik Chemical Buys Holley

The Kleen-Quik Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., has purchased the Holley Chemical Company, New York, Homer G. Steele, president of Kleen-Quik has announced. The New York company's equipment will be shipped to the Buffalo plant shortly, it was said.

Pennsalt Has New System Of Anti-Corrosion Coating

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has introduced a new system of anti-corrosion coating, using specially formulated neoprene coatings. The new system, reported Pennsalt maintenance engineers, has resulted in savings up to 50 percent per square foot in the maintenance painting and coating costs in the company plants.

The special formulations, added to Pennsalt's regular line of corrosion resistant paints and cements, are "NeoCoat" and "NeoPrime A," for all surfaces except concrete, and "NeoPrime B," for concrete surfaces.

Imperial Names Henriques

J. B. Henriques, Inc., New York, will handle the United States sales of plastics for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain, after March 1, it has been announced. Concurrent with this appointment, J. B. Henriques is taking over the sales of the resale chemicals division of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., by whom he was employed for the past eight years as vice-president in charge of plastics and resale chemicals.

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Asphalt Specialties
  Automobile Undercoatings
  Rust Preventives
  Sound Deadeners
  Vibration Dampeners
Calcium Resinate
Carbon Blacks
Copper Hydroxy Naphthenate
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
  Naphthenic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Calcium
Driers—*Continued*
    Manganese-Zinc-Iron
  Octoic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Zinc
  Witall* (Tall Oil) Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Manganese-Iron
Esters
  Butyl Oleate
  Butyl Stearate
  Dibutyl Adipate
  Dibutyl Phthalate
  Methylcyclohexyl Stearate
Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Metallic Stearates
  Aluminum Lithium
Metallic Stearates—*Continued*
  Barium
  Cadmium
  Calcium
  Copper
  Iron
  Lead
  Lithium Hydroxy
  Magnesium
  Sodium
  Zinc
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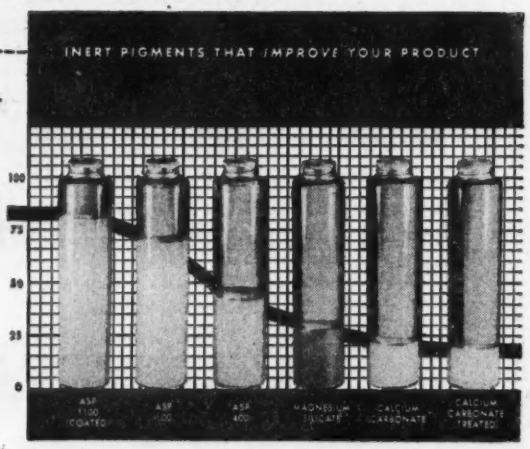

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Rohm & Haas Has New Type Emulsion Paint Vehicle

A new type emulsion paint vehicle has been announced by the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. Designated "Rhoplex AC-33," the new resin is a 100 percent acrylic dispersion in water.

The material is said to offer these advantages over existing vehicles:—Simplicity of formulation, without requiring protective colloids, viscosity stabilizers or preservatives; excellent stability, including compatibility with many pigments, freedom from putrefaction, and resistance to freezing and thawing; ease of application, by roller coater, brush or spray gun; faster drying and quick recoating; good adhesion, unequalled color and color retention, long film life, and easy removal of stains, excellent scrub resistance after overnight dry.

Resin Development Told By Monsanto Plastics Div.

A new resin which eliminates clay balls from foundry sand and is said to make possible the production of truer, cleaner, more economical castings, has been announced by the Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

Edmond S. Bauer, sales manager for industrial resins, said that extensive foundry tests have shown that the new material, "Lustrex 886," improves sand workability, flowability and packability. This permits uniform packing which eliminates most of the cracks, fissures and soft spots characterizing untreated sands. Smoother mold surfaces, truer castings and sharp reductions in costly clean-up time result, he said.

Interchemical Names Three Divisional Vice-Presidents

Three executives of Interchemical Corporation's coated products division have been appointed divisional vice-presidents. They are David L. Douglas, sales manager of "Sanitas," who has charge of styling and merchandising that line of washable fabric wall coverings; Carl M. Parker, manager of the division's plant at Buchanan, N. Y., and Edgar S. Thompson, director of development.

Mr. Douglas has been with Interchemical since 1947, and was named sales manager in August, 1950. Mr. Parker has managed the Buchanan plant since the beginning of 1952. Mr. Thompson joined Interchemical in 1948, and was made director of development in June, 1951.

Glyco 25 Years Old

Glyco Products Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa., is now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. Its first products were polyol derivatives used in small volume. Today it makes more than a hundred synthetic organic derivatives. The principal products are edible and technical surface active agents, synthetic waxes and plasticizers. The new plant at Williamsport covers about thirty acres with 150,000 square feet of building space and has four railroad sidings.

Shield Coatings Adds Milost

Dr. Emil Milost has joined the staff of the Shield Coatings Corporation, Verona, N. J., according to an announcement by Joseph W. Bristol, president. Dr. Milost had previously been associated with the Industrial Resin Corporation, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc., and the Vita Var Company.

Shuman Reports New Process In Pearl Pigments Manufacture

Shuman Chemical Products, Inc., Cedar Grove, N. J., has announced the development of a new process in the manufacture of its synthetic pearl pigments, "Chem-Scale" and "Nu-Scale," which is said to greatly increase the luster, coverage and hiding properties of these products, making them compatible for use in polyester resins and vinyl plastics as well as improving them for use in cellulose plastics.

Trade Briefs

Kyanize Paints, Inc., has received a plaque in recognition of its twenty-five years membership in the National Association of Manufacturers.

Dr. Laszlo Auer, president of Aula Chemicals, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., has received patents for pigment printing compositions.

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General Electric Flame Retardant Plastic Reported

A flame retardant laminated plastic with a consistently low 60-cycle power factor has been announced by the General Electric Company's chemical division, Pittsfield, Mass.

Designated "G-E 11537 Textolite," the paper base laminate has application for switchgear, control equipment and other heavy electrical equipment where fire hazards exist and the mechanical and insulating properties of laminates are needed. It will burn only at elevated temperatures and is self-extinguishing in one minute or less, it was reported.

Sugar Cane Wax Product Available From Warwick

Maurycy Bloch, vice-president of the Warwick Wax Company, a subsidiary of the Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the availability of "Duplicane 517," a new development in sugar cane wax specifically designed for the needs of the carbon paper and business forms industries.

"Duplicane 517" has superior flow producing (carbon dispersing) properties and maintains excellent hardness with all vehicles used in the carbon paper industry, the company states. This wax disperses and dissolves all types of dyestuffs and toners used in carbon paper to a superior degree, enhances the brilliance of duplicating carbons and is completely miscible with all vegetable and petroleum waxes. "Duplicane 517" is the only domestically produced vegetable wax for the carbon paper industry made by the Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise, Gramercy, La., refinery. Warwick Wax is the exclusive domestic and world-wide distributor of sugar cane waxes produced by the Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise. The item is available for immediate delivery, according to Warwick.

Gen'l Mills Names Sheahan

Robert F. Sheahan has been appointed sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc. Mr. Sheahan will cover the western half of Tennessee and the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. He was formerly associated with the Thompson Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Baker Castor Oil Co. Sales Position to Ottens

The Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has announced the appointment of John Ottens as a sales representative working out of Baker's Chicago office. Mr. Ottens started his business career as a research chemist with Universal Oil Products. Later, he joined the Witco Chemical Company as a technical representative, and subsequently was associated with Carl A. Lechner Company.

Spencer Kellogg Appoints

W. L. Lafean, jr., has joined Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., to make special investigations and cost studies and analyses of management problems, it has been announced by Howard Kellogg, jr., president.

Bakelite Issues Resin Data

Technical information on specifications, formulations and uses of "Vinylite Resin VMCH" as a surface coating is presented in Technical Release No. 12, a new sixteen-page booklet published by the Bakelite Company, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Addition of plasticizers, stabilizers and solvents and their effects on resin "VMC" are discussed in the pamphlet. The resin itself is suggested for use as a blending agent to impart improved adhesion characteristics to other vinyl chloride-acetate resins. The booklet outlines proper methods of selecting and using pigments with regard to reactivity, dispersion, and mixing of these colorants with the resin. Several applications of "Vinylite Resin VMCH" are also described in the release. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing to Don Masson at Bakelite, 300 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Styrene Shipments Made From New Monsanto Plant

The Monsanto Chemical Company has announced that initial shipments of styrene molding compound have been made from its plastics division's new production facilities at Port Plastics, Ohio. David Guarnaccia, manager of thermoplastic sales, said that the new plant, third to produce Monsanto styrene, will improve service to midwestern molders. This plant on the Ohio River, near Cincinnati, was purchased by Monsanto in 1951. Production of foundry resins and laminating varnishes got under way there last fall.

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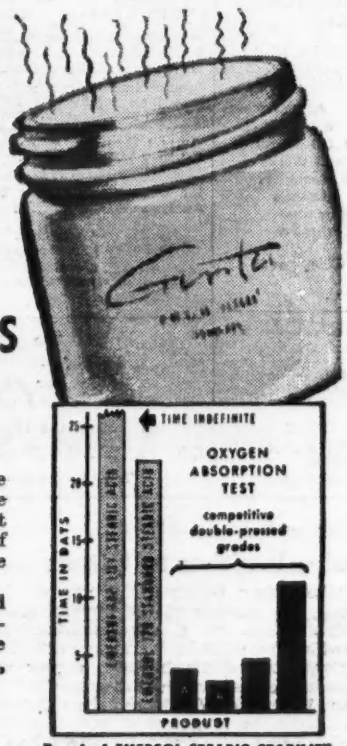

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market was firmer with the increased cost of soybeans and flaxseed last week which was reflected in edible vegetable and linseed oils. Soybean oil was higher, and offerings for prompt shipment were limited, due to reduced production. Cottonseed, corn and peanut oils also was stronger and advanced fractionally under improved trading, though the volume of business was still limited to prompt delivery.

Coconut oil rallied and advanced sharply for shipment from the Pacific coast. Stocks at New York delivery were cleaned up for prompt delivery and offers were confined to April forward. Copra also was firmer and was boosted $15 per ton.

Linseed oil crushers advanced prices ½ cent per pound, due to higher flaxseed market which advanced 10 cents per bushel for the week. Low cost of linseed meal also was a contributing factor in strengthening the oil market. Demand for linseed oil was slow and confined to an occasional tankwagon for immediate needs. Tung oil was firmer and in better demand for prompt shipment. Quotations were lifted fractionally. Lack of improvement in the demand for oiticica oil brought down asking prices for prompt delivery.

Tallow and greases remained steady and moderate demand was reported for domestic delivery while export business in the lower grades was fairly active.

Lower replacement cost for palm oil weakened the spot market and quotations were off fractionally. Rapeseed oil was firmer and advanced slightly.

Trading in oilmeals continued restricted to immediate requirements. Soybean meal was slightly firmer and up about $2 per ton, while peanut feed was down the same amount. Cottonseed meal demand was light, but the bulk of production was tendered to the government under support program.

Carnauba wax was quiet and unsettled by heavy arrivals from Brazil and the trade awaited the disposition of about 1,000 tons which reached New York last week. Refined ouricury was softer, declining 1 cent per pound.

Office of Price Stabilization last week added oleomargarine to list of other oils and fats, which were recently decontrolled.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¾c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Yancy, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, crude No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1952
103.12	103.12	106.91	113.94

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—New business was reported confined to immediate needs, while withdrawals against former contracts moved in steady volume. Quotations were unchanged and steady. Brazilian oil was steadier and quoted at 23¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut — Market was sharply higher due to active demand and reduced offerings. Crude offers were scarce and prompt shipment was quoted at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. Straight March shipment was sold at 16¼c. Oil for prompt delivery at New York was cleaned up and offerings were limited to April delivery at 16½c. per pound, tankcars. Spot delivery was nominal at 18c. tankcars.

Copra — Shipments reacted sharply upward and were lifted to $225 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, an advance of $15. Buying interest was active. Offers were scarce and market was strong.

Corn—Crude oil was firmer with competing oils and advanced ½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and 14c. asked. Refined oil was higher, with sales reported at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, and 17¼c. asked.

Cottonseed — Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were stronger last week, scoring moderate advances with higher soybeans and allied markets. Further increase of oil tendered to the government also was a contributing factor. Trading was fairly active, with deferred positions showing more strength than nearby. Low bids for cotton linters were rejected by the government but had no effect upon the market. However, bids will be received each Monday for acceptance on Wednesday. CCC received 9,470 tankcars of new crop crude oil up to February 15, under the loan program and also held 2,200 tankcars of old crop oil, increasing the total to 11,670 tankcars. Cash refined oil was higher, but trading was reported slow. Tankcars were quoted at 17¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

A special nine man cottonseed advisory committee representing producers, ginners and crushers was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and was invited to meet February 23. The committee will study operations of the cottonseed support program and recommendations regarding the possible revision of the program.

Crude cottonseed oil advanced slightly and was well held. Light trading took place at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Southeast and Valley. The market in Texas was nominal at 13⅝c.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the period ended Feb. 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	181	16.54	16.50	16.48@16.50
May	342	16.40	16.10	16.37@16.38
July	177	16.06	15.65	16.03S
September	45	15.48	15.22	15.42@15.45
October	9	15.15	14.89	15.15B
December	3	14.63	14.55	14.70@14.75

Total sales, 757 contracts.

Memphis — Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil was held at 12⅞c., tankcars, Decatur, prompt shipment. Market firm and active. Market somewhat higher. Cottonseed meal quiet and available considerably below ceiling.

Linseed—Higher cost of flaxseed, which advanced 10c. per bushel last week, combined with the low cost of meal, resulted in a stronger oil market. Crushers lifted quotations ½c. per pound. Raw oil was raised to 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and to 16¼c. per pound, New York delivery. Trading was quiet at the advance, but light sales were reported before the higher level became effective. Steady improvement was reported for the withdrawal of oil against former contracts. Consumer interest continued quiet for requirements during the second quarter.

The 1952-53 Argentine flaxseed crop was officially estimated at 24,410,000 bushels, compared with 12,338,580 bushels the previous season and 22,010,000 bushels, two years ago. Harvesting of the crop was disappointing in the southern and southeastern provinces.

Minneapolis — Crushers advanced the official price of raw linseed oil one half cent per pound, effective Feb. 17, placing the "inside" price at 15c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and warehouse stocks at 15.2c. The boost, however, proved no spur to bookings and only minor lots were booked by trade low on contracts. Shipping directions were classed as only fair.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	5,400,000	8,880,000
Since Sept. 1	182,120,000	197,520,000

Flaxseed—Seed prices sharply higher. Trading restricted by light offerings.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed prices got back on the upward trail the past week after suffering a sharp break in the preceding week. Prices were better than a dime higher per bushel. No. 1 cash flaxseed, which moved at around $3.83 early in the week, climbed to $3.94 a bushel near week's end. The advance in the cash market was prompted by light offers in the country. Sales of spot cash flax totaled only 14 cars and 12,000 bushels in truckiots during the week. Bookings "to-arrive" amounted to 16 cars and in excess of 24,000 bushels in truckiots. Arrivals of flaxseed on spot account, to-arrive bookings, and for CCC account totaled 116 cars as against 56 cars the previous week and 130 cars in the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 53 cars, compared to 5 cars the preceding week and 149 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	1951-52
Past week	174,200	309,900	90,100	266,900
Since Sept. 1	12,205,000	18,197,000	1,257,050	3,652,100

Oiticica—Continued quiet demand cre-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ated an easier tone and quotations were off fractionally. Refined oil was quoted at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were named at 26c. to 26½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Olive—This market continued firm. Stocks on spot were closely held at $2.60 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Trading was light, chiefly for immediate delivery. Reports from Spain stated that export licenses for oil may be reissued shortly. Olive foots were quiet and nominal at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, spot according to quantity.

Palm—Prices were lower, declining fractionally. Trading was reported fair, lacking volume. Drums were quoted at 11.80c. per pound, and tankcars, 10.60c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Market was unchanged, but steady, reflecting the strength of coconut oil. Tankcars were quoted at 16c. per pound, in bond, New York.

Peanut—Increased trading stiffened this market and crude oil sold up to 23⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ⅜c. per pound. Refined oil was firmer and raised to 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Refined oil was firmer and quotations were increased to 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Soybean—Improved demand and higher soybeans featured the market and trading took place at a fractional advance. Crude oil was sold at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for February shipment; March, at 12¾c. and April-June, 12¼c., same basis. Offerings were limited and closely held. Refined salad was lifted to 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali refined and clarified oils also were higher at 15¼c. and 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, respectively, New York basis.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the period ended Feb. 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	35	12.70	12.12	12.65@12.70
May	37	12.25	11.95	12.22@12.27
July	34	11.91	11.72	11.89S
September	2	11.20	11.20	11.40@11.60

Total sales, 108 contracts.

Tung—Increased demand created a firmer tone and prices were raised fractionally. Trading was fairly active, chiefly for February and March delivery. Domestic oil was held at 28½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. At New York tankcars were quoted at 30¼c. per pound, for prompt delivery. Drums were firmer at 31¾c. to 32¼c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated: Castor, USP—27½c. per pound; No. 3—26c. per pound. Dehydrated, bodied—33.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Dehydrated, unbodied—31.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude—16.50c. per pound. Corn, crude —13.875c. per pound. Refined—17.77c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude—14c. per pound, Valley, 13.50c. per pound, Texas. Refined—18.375c. per pound, California. Linseed—16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude—.23125 per pound, f.o.b. mill. Refined—27c. per pound. Soybean, crude —.12875 per pound, midwest. Refined—16.125c. per pound. Tung—30.25c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Increased demand for export created a firmer tone and quotations were raised fractionally for all grades except yellow. Domestic trading was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Choice white was higher at 4⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow was unchanged at 4c. same basis, while house was advanced to 3⅞c. and brown, to 3⅜c. same basis.

Lard—This market was stronger with the advance in vegetable oils and was fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted at 9.70c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was fairly active for low grades, for export, while domestic inquiry was limited to small lots. Fancy was firmer and sold at 4¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was held at 4⅜c. and special at 4¼c. No. 1 was higher at 4⅛c. same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market remained steady and tanked oil was maintained at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, drums, c.i.f. New York for prompt shipment. Inquiry for replacements was reported fair. Spot stocks were unchanged at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—All grades were unchanged and steady. Buying interest was reported fair. Light pressed oil was held at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined 11½c. per pound, same basis. Old crop crude menhaden oil was unchanged at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore and 6½c., Gulf ports.

Production of crude menhaden oil during 1952 totaled 12,140,500 gallons, compared with 12,537,115 gallons in 1951. Output of other fish oils during the same periods follow: Crude sardine, only 20,920 gallons against 1,942,580 gallons; herring (Alaska), 685,460 gallons, against 1,341,630 gallons and (Maine) 430,930 gallons against 168,700 gallons; tuna and mackerel, 1,122,450 gallons against 712,620 gallons and groundfish, 565,995 gallons, against 607,635 gallons.

Los Angeles — The market continued relatively quiet. One car of crude tuna oil was moved at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Production of tuna is at its lowest level with boats not expected back until late March or early April. Mackerel quotations were nominal and unchanged at 7.125c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Menhaden oil quoted nominally 6½c. per pound, f.o.b., Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

Business was reported still spotty, but consumers were taking larger quantities for prompt delivery of both animal and vegetable fatty acids. Steadier tone in tallow and greases was reflected in red oil and stearic acid and prices were maintained at current levels. Vegetable fatty

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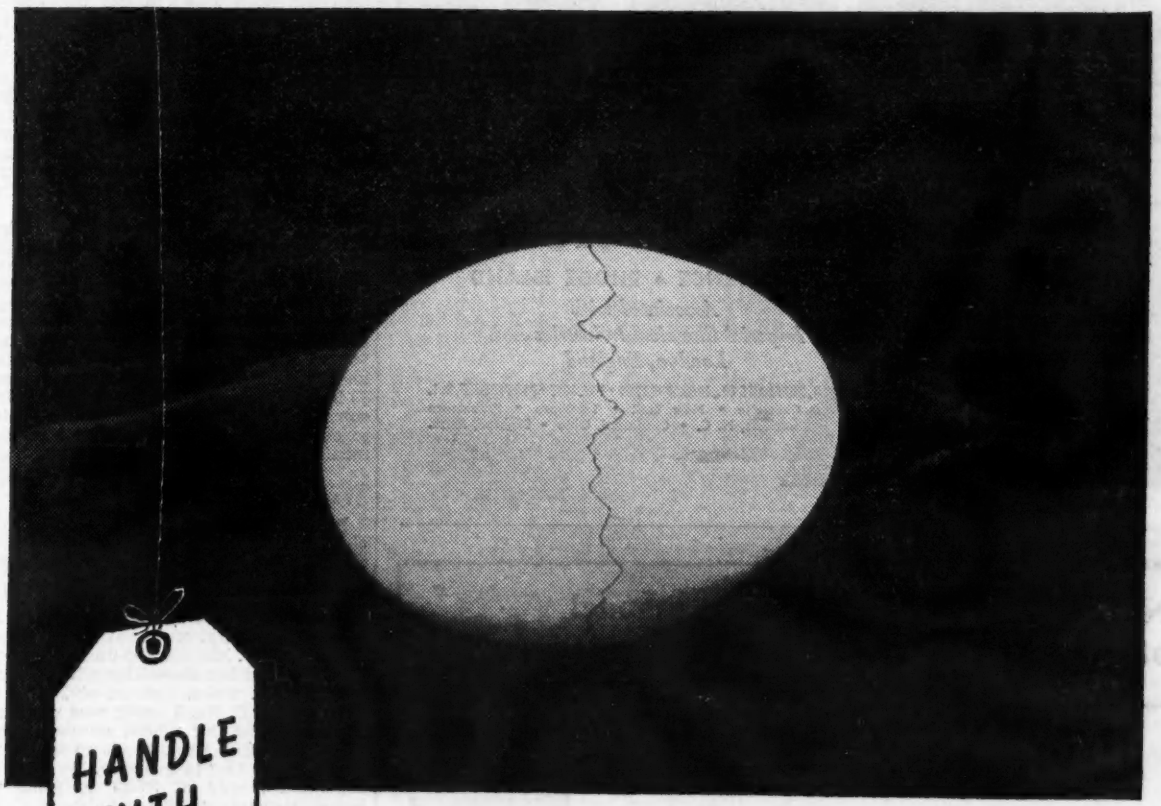

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acids also were firm with the stronger tone of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand continued dull and resale offerings continued to dominate the market. Forty-one percent sacked meal was offered by resellers at $82 per ton in South Carolina, $84.50, Georgia, and $76 in the Mississippi Valley region, February and early March shipment. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was available at $70 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, immediate shipment.

Linseed Meal — Resale extracted meal slightly higher. Trading continued spotty.

Minneapolis—It was still a resellers' market on linseed meal the past week. Some ruinously low prices were quoted on extracted (new process) linseed meal—as low as $68.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Near week's end, however, the market displayed a firmer tone as the price of linseed oil rose and flaxseed costs advanced. Late in the week, extracted meal was said to be selling around $71 to $72 a ton, bulk, while expeller (old process) meal was quoted in a range of $75 to $77 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Shipping specifications were on the slow side, crushers reported.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	8,100,000	10,140,000
Since Sept. 1	328,280,000	314,520,000

Peanut Feed—The production of peanut feed has been small in the past several months, but the demand was not sufficient to keep the supplies moving. Forty-five percent solvent feed was offered at $75 per ton sacked Graceville, Florida, and forty-five percent old process sacked at $80 per ton, f.o.b. South Georgia mills for immediate February and first half March shipment. Quite a few feed manufacturers do not have peanut feed in their formulas which has drastically reduced demand for this product.

Soybean Meal—Forty-four percent bulk meal was offered at $66 per ton February, $67 March, basis Decatur. A few mills continued to operate throughout the Mississippi Valley region with offerings on forty-four percent bulk at $70 in West Tennessee, $69 Memphis, and prices ranging from $68 to $70 in Mississippi, February first half March shipment. Sacked prices figure $5 higher. Asking prices have strengthened somewhat, but buyers still are reluctant to cover more than their actual requirements.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. African crude was steady at 46c. to 48c. per pound, prompt delivery as to quantity.

Carnauba — Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Demand was spotty, and confined to immediate delivery. Market was unsettled as the trade awaited the disposition of about 1,000 tons of wax which arrived at New York last week. N.C. No. 3 crude was weaker at $1.00 to $1.02 per pound on spot, while refined ranged from $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, according to quantity. No. 1 yellow remained steady at $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, depending upon quantity. N.C. No. 2 was in limited supply and held at $1.03 to $1.04 per pound, spot delivery, as to seller.

Ouricury—This market was soft and refined on spot was available at 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Hydroxystearic Acid Data Offered

Emery Industries has published a booklet describing its 12-hydroxystearic acid and hydrogenated castor oils. The descriptive booklet contains data on their physical and chemical properties, specifications and suggested uses. A complete bibliography is also included. Copies are available on request to Emery, department 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

TAPPI Reviews Research

—Continued from page 7

and that "the average citizen's concept of fair water use is changing." He said that industry must try to look ahead to determine what that concept will be in ten, twenty and even thirty years "in order to plan adequate water supplies for future industrial needs."

Stream-Pollution Problems

"Stream-pollution problems are now important limiting factors on water supplies," he continued. "The pulp and paper industry, like the steel and steam-electric power industries, is an example of transitory use of large quantities of water. Limits on discharge of degraded water are responsible for many changes in water practice within the mill. This in turn affects water needs at the intake."

He went on to say that while the stream-pollution problem "is already being faced realistically," it will become even more of a problem. "Regardless of changes in the national needs," he declared, "the long-range view indicates closer control over water supplies and uses. Technological advance is the most important factor affecting future water needs in the pulp and paper industry. We can be sure that water needs will not increase as rapidly as total production and that the cost of water will be relatively less."

Lignin-Carbohydrate Bond

Elwin E. Harris, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., reviewed the evidence pro and con for a lignin-carbohydrate bond in wood. He reported that when attempts were made at the Forest Products Laboratory to fractionate wood into carbohydrate and lignin by grinding and sifting, lignin was concentrated in the very fine powder, but all fractions contained substantial quantities of lignin.

He went on to say that wood of maple, aspen and spruce was treated with methanol and hydrochloric acid under conditions similar to those used to study the reactive chemical groups in native and purified cellulose. A large part of the hemicellulose dissolved. About 70 percent of the lignin in the hardwoods and 24 percent in the spruce dissolved in twenty volumes of methanol in forty-eight hours. Treatment of wood with a 17½ percent solution of methanol dissolved the hemicellulose of wood and made about 70 percent of the lignin in hardwoods and about 30 percent of the lignin in the spruce soluble in methanol after removal of neutralization of the alkali.

Ammonium Bisulphate Process

Gordon A. Crowe, Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., discussed briefly the advantages of the ammonium bisulphate process. He outlined the merits of an ammonia test run, and gave the results of a recent test. Equipment modifications for either a temporary or a permanent installation were described, and recommendations were submitted for storing and handling ammonia along with data on a dynamic corrosion test in which brass was subjected to ammonium bisulphate solutions.

F. W. Boughton and K. J. Mackenzie, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., discussed the "Use of Ammonium Chloride in Melamine Papers." They noted that while the use of melamine resins for preparing high wet-strength papers has gained general recognition in the trade, the advantages of using aluminum chloride in place of aluminum sulphate for precipitating the beater size when using melamine resin has not been adequately presented in the technical literature.

Saving in Manufacturing Costs

A considerable saving in paper manufacturing costs may be realized, they said, despite the fact that the price of aluminum chloride is several times greater than aluminum sulphate. This, it was said, may be accomplished by being able to make a drastic reduction in the melamine resin finish without any sacrifice in wet strength. They presented data to substantiate their claims.

In a paper entitled "Mannangalactan Gums: The Mechanism of Retention of Paper Fibers," N. S. Gruenhut, Stein, Hall & Co., New York, reported that the retention of mannagalactan gums, as well as their borate complexes, is determined by viscometric measurements. He discussed formulations of gums to achieve good dispersion and retention, and presented data to demonstrate their advantages over straight gums.

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Sacking Scale with Dustite Bag Holder (2).

SCREENS
3'x8' two deck, Kennedy.
3'x8' single deck, Kennedy.

STILLS
600 gal. 57"x8' copper, shell 25 PSI, jacket 100 PSI.
1500 gal. 66"x10'x1" cast iron.

STORAGE TANKS
3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x3/8" type 430 SS.
4100 gal. 5'x28'x1/4".
6000 gal. 8'x15'x3/8" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x1/4" (NEW).
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x1/4" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

PRESSURE VESSELS
1050 gal. 4'x12'x1/2" 106 PSI.
1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
8200 gal. 8'x23'x2" 390 PSI (4).
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x3/4" ASME 150 PSI.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME 50 PSI.

Phone or Write for complete descriptions, prints and prices. Ask for our current catalog. Send us your surplus equipment lists

Heat and Power Co., inc.

70 PINE STREET | HANOVER 2-4890 | NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Machinery & Equipment Merchants

Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!

Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

1—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17—59" x 78" shelves.
4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20, 8, 6 and 4—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30" x 8', 3' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Hersey 18" x 9' SS Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4 1/4' x 50' Rotary Dryer, 3/8" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
1—1600 gal. closed, SS Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
1—Bird 24" x 38" steel solid bowl continuous Centrifuge.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Hardinge 4 1/2' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Green 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Blickman 25 gal. SS jacketed Still with refulux condenser.

CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—Baker Perkins 35 gal., SS double arm, jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Ruggles Cole 5' x 30' double shell Rotary Dryer.
1—Jeffrey 5' x 9' Monel Indirect Vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass-lined Stills with glass-lined Condensers and Receivers.
2—Sharples P-16 Monel pressuretite Centrifuges.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, SS, 225 sq. ft.
1—Bird 18" x 28" steel, solid bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers, sigma blades.
1—Steel Tank 10' x 50', welded ASME, 50# pressure.
2—Raymond 4 roll, high side Mills.
1—Robinson 40" x 104" four deck Sifter.
1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank 30' x 26', 135,000 gals.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer, 3'10" x 16" SS, New.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #2TH SS, 15 HP motor.

BE BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

BRILL FILLS THE BILL! Write, wire or phone us for complete information

JUST PURCHASED

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".

1—1,250 gal. Vertical Closed Stainless Steel Tank with coils and agitator.

1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle.

1—250. gal. Aluminum Jacketed Agitated Kettle.

1—1,500 gal. Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.

1—Acme #8½A Jaw Crusher, 9 x 16 opening; 20 HP motor.

1—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, T316, vertical, closed.

1—275 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Bin or Hopper, Type 316, ¼" thick, welded and reinforced, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8" high on straight side—10' O.A. Ht.

NOW LIQUIDATING

Manufacturing and packaging equipment of Chemical Manufacturing and Distributing Co., Easton, Pa. Equipment priced to sell:

1—500 gal. Pfaudler Kettle.
3—Powder Mixers — 2000#, 1,000#, 800#.
1—Viking Rotary Pump, 3".
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1-SI.
1—Lightnin Agitator — 3 HP—431 RPM.
2—7,500 gal. Steel Tanks.
1—1,000 gal. Stainless Clad Rectang. Tank.

Pumps, Tanks, Kettles, Etc.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

We have purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, conveyors, office and machine shop equipment, etc. Also 600,000 gallons total capacity welded steel tanks from 3,500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
9—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,250, 3,000, 4,200 5,700 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 400, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
59—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—6-gal. Nickel autoclave, 1,500# T.P., agitated.
1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 330, 190, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-S1, #2-TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H. P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT FABRICATED TO ORDER—
SPIRAL MIXERS - CODED VESSELS
TANKS, ETC.

SPECIALS

1—Tolhurst 48" S. S. Center Slung Centrifuge.
2—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Centrifuges.
1—Buflovak 6' Jack. & Vac. Crystalizer.
1—Devine 13 Shelf Vac. Dryer 40"x43".
1—Stokes 138 Vac. 6 Shelf Dryer 24"x36".
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Leaves.
2—Wd. P. & F. 18" Filter Presses.
5—S.S. Ag. Kettles 100 to 950 gals.
3—S.S. Jack. Kettles. Ag., 300 gals.
2—Sperry 36" C.I. Presses, Hyd. Closures.
15—Stainless Tanks, 240 gals. to 5700 gals.
3—Dopp C.I. Kettles, 60, 250 & 650 gals.
4—Mikro Pulverizers-Bantam SH to 2 TH.
1—Rotex Screen 40"x120", Motor Drive.
3—Alum. 27" & 36" Bubble Cap Columns.
2—Erie City 200 H.P. Economic Boilers, 150# W.P.
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks to 20,000 gals.

We Buy Single Items to Complete Plants. Send For Complete Listings

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

SPECIAL

Vallez Filter 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
6—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
3—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper. Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

CHECK YOUR NEEDS WITH ECH

E—Extractor 40" S.S. 7½ HP.
Q—Quimby Pump Bronze #2½.
U—Un-I-Dor Mixer B&P 270 gal.
I—Impregnator Stokes, 30x48" El. Heated.
P—Pumps, Beach Russ & Kinney Vac. Pumps.
M—Mixers, Batch & Ribbon Mixers.
E—Evaporators, 2 steel 3500 gal.
N—New Steel and S/S Ribbon Mixers.
T—Tablet Machine, Stokes RD 4.

C—Clarifier, Sharples Model M4PIE.
L—Louisville Dryer 6'x50'.
E—Evaporating Dish Gl. L. 5'.
A—Autoclave, 3500 gal. Jktd. & Agtd. Steel.
R—Reactor, 30 gal. SS 347 Jktd. & Agtd.
I—Imp Mill, Raymond 9"x18" Chamber.
N—National Eng. Simpson Mixer, Size O.
G—Girdler Votator, S.S. Model 61 W.

H—Hammer Mills, Micro #2 & #4.
O—Ovens, 9 Gehnrich Steam, 4 shelves.
U—United Oliver Filter 8'x12'.
S—Stills, steel & Gl. Lined & Copper.
E—Extruder, Royle #2, 3, & 4.

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EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

"Geared to Serve You"

8—500 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks with covers.
2—275 gal. Stainless Steel closed top tanks.
4—200 gal. Stainless Steel open top tanks.
6—100 gal. Stainless Steel open top tanks.
1—125 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd Kettle.
1—100 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. Kettle.
1—75 gal. Stainless Steel Jkt. Kettle.
1—150 gal. Stainless Steel Jkt & Agt. Kettle.

What have you for sale..
List your surplus with us.

JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
"Geared to Serve You"
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-9010-9011

PEBBLE MILLS—30x33, Porc., w/motors.

MIXER LANCASTER, 300 & 2000#.

BLOWERS—Exhausters to 60,000 cfm.

HAMMER MILLS—Wms. LGI, Reg. #1, GA30, Mikro 3TH, w/motors.

RUBBERLINED TANKS, 40,000 gal. Unused.

SCREENS — Tyler, 3x5, 4x10, Selectro 18x48, 1-2-3 deck.

FILTER PRESSES—24", 30", 36", 42". Some closed & washing.

JAW CRUSHERS — 8x14, 9x15, 18x36.

COMPRESSORS I.R.—7x6—92 cfm.

MOTOR PUMPS—New to 650 gpm.

MIXERS—Stokes 13 gal., Linkbelt 1600 ft.

PUMP—Viking 4" w/motor (15 HP).

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht. Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, 5' x 3'.

1—Bird 24" Monel Screen Type Centrifugal Filter.
2—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters, 5'3" x 6'.
1—Oliver Rotary Steel Filter, 3' x 1'.
2—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron, Closed Delivery Filter Presses, 3 Eye, 23 Chambers Each.
4—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Presses, 12" x 12", Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers Each.
1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Closed Delivery, 3" Frames, 35 Chambers.
1—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Press, 24" x 24," Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.
3—Shriver 24" x 24" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 35 Chambers Each.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.
1—Tolhurst Center Slung Centrifuge, 36" Perforated Steel Basket with Explosion Proof Motor.
1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.

1—Oliver Homogenous Lead Filter, 8' x 8'.

1—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixer, 5000 lbs. Center Discharge.
12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused."
1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 Gals.
1—Mikro #2TH Pulverizer, Stainless Steel & Bronze Construction, with motor.
1—Patterson Stainless Steel Autoclave, 200 Gals. Cap. with Stainless Steel Turbo Agitator, 225 PSI internal pressure.
1—Alco Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 60 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. Unused.
1—Combustion Engineer Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gal. cap., 300 PSI internal pressure.
1—Fletcher Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 40" Perforated Basket.
1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 12 gals.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

Explore Your Equipment Needs
In the Most Diversified Stock
In the Machinery Industry!

AUTOCLAVES
(Includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

Stock No	Description
3549	Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x 15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated.
3259G5	Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3598	2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.
R4-302	Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated.
V4-303	Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-304	Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks.
V4-262	Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x 14'; quick open door.
R4-226	Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260	Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver.
R4-301	Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305	Horizontal Heavy steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x34'; quick-open doors.

KETTLES

3340	Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496	Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#.
3424K9	Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
K7-151	Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle, Jktd. 36"x46"; 2 way Agitator.
3662 D1	Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3373	Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle, 47"x67".
3444	Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 330 Gal. Kettle, 54"x36"; agitated.
3597	Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 Gal.
3673 L5	250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150	Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29-¾".
3434	Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939	New Bufiovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152	300 Gal. Cast Iron Gusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218	3200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'-10½".
3247	Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

STILLS and COLUMNS

3476	Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser.
3659 R 3	Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½"x36"; 40 plate.
3564	Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18"x 12'; 24 plate.
C13-140	Stokes 1000 Gal. Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'.
C14-141	Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated.
C14-150	Steel Absorption Column; 12"x10'; 20 cu. ft. raschig rings.
C14-151	Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories.
C14-152	Steel Scrubber Column; 36"x20'; domed heads.
C14-153	Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI.
C15-154	Fractionating Tower in 2 sections; 24"x51'; 230 cu. ft. raschig rings.
3565	Stainless Flash Tank 8'x6' Type 316 S/S; with S/S Tube Bundle.
2755	Steel Still; 54"x96" with steel receiver 54"x96".
C14-136	HCL Absorber; 15"x16'6" high with accessories.
C14-137	Stainless Steel High Pressure Scrubber; 12"x4'.
2018	Monel Water Distillation Apparatus; compression type; 32"x67".
9908 H2	Copper Jacketed Vacuum Still; 38½"x42".
9908 H3	Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60".
E13-161	Harris Stainless Vac. Still with S/S coils; 6'x30'9" with accessories.
E13-162	Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'4" x 10'.
3470	Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8-¾"x19' high.

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

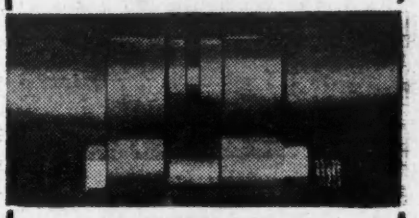
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.

Beryllium-Copper Alloy Ceiling Price Increased

The Office of Price Stabilization has authorized a higher ceiling price for producers of beryllium-copper base alloy. The action is covered by supplementary regulation 133 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation effective February 13. The increase amounts to about 11 percent over the ceiling price previously established under the GCPR.

The new ceiling price is determined on the basis of 37.72 cents a pound of contained beryllium and 29.3 cents a pound of contained copper in the alloy sold. However, the ceiling price thus established may not be further increased to reflect increased cost of foreign copper as provided for under SR 125 to the GCPR, or under General Overriding Regulation 35.

Close Full Removable Head Drums the Modern Way—Use DRUM PARTS SYSTEM



New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Belted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE. CLEVELAND OHIO

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

OUTSTANDING

1—Stainless steel 4' x 10' spray drying tower.

1—Sharples stainless steel Super-D-Canter with 15 HP XP motor.

1—Shriver 18" bronze filter press, 14 chambers, 4 eyes closed delivery.

1—Ball & Jewell #1 rotary cutter, ball bearing, late type.

5—Stainless steel jacketed vacuum reactors, 100 to 625 gallons.

5—Beaird Challenger horizontal direct heat driers, 4' x 40' 3 gas, 2 oil fired.

7—Stainless steel Tabor, Worthington, Labour 1" to 4" centrifugal pumps.

WE PURCHASE YOUR SURPLUS

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" and 14x40".
Powder Mixer: Day. 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaperlite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 24" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-SI, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur. con.
Vacuum Pan: Mojonnier 26" stainless steel.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1923 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

2—Meter Driven #251 Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
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1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 300 gal.
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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day mixer, Steam Jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
30—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Bufiovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters 25"—open del.
4—Tanks 100,000 gals., each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates, 9-frames.
4—Sizkes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL:
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. totally enclosed motor & Drayer Feeder—like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', complete with Drive & Press—latest model.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.

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Fuel Oil Import Flow

—*Continued from page 4*

so measures that were dropped into the hoppers of the senate and house in the past week. A number of other bills were of particular interest to various areas of the chemical industry, and included the following:—

Agriculture—S. 877 by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation.

Consumers—H. R. 2939 by Rep. Sidney A. Fine of New York to establish a consumers' advisory bureau in the Department of Commerce.

Export controls—H. R. 2949 by Rep. H. R. Gross of Iowa to amend the export control act of 1949 so as to provide for import controls and modify the provisions relating to export controls for the protection of American agriculture, labor, and industry.

Hospitals—S. 937 by Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio to extend the duration of the hospital survey and construction act.

Kyanite—H. R. 2964 by Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas to allow percentage depletion of 15 percent for kyanite mines and deposits.

RFC—S. 892 by Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and others to dissolve the Reconstruction Finance Corporation beginning next January 1 and transfer of its functions relating to national defense to other agencies of the government.

Tidelands Policy Support

—*Continued from page 4*

ing more than transfer to the Navy department such authority over the tidelands oil resources as was formerly held by the Department of the Interior.

The Attorney General added that it is up to congress to decide whether to revoke the order because only congress can create a naval reserve within the meaning of the naval reserve act.

In testimony before the senate committee, Sen. Price Daniel, of Texas, attacked the Truman order as invalid and added that it had been issued against the recommendations of several federal departments. He introduced letters into the record from the Justice and Navy departments which showed former Attorney General McGranery objecting to the order on legal grounds and the Navy taking no stand either for or against the order.

Suggest Questions Other Than Oil

In other testimony before the committee, efforts were made by proponents of the tidelands bills to show that more than oil reserves were involved in the issue. There is also the question of other resources which might be contained in or on the lands, it was stated, as well as structures that have been built on the lands. Robert Moses, coordinator of city construction of New York city, raised the question whether the federal government might not be able to lay claim to Coney Island under the supreme court rule that the federal government has "paramount" interest in offshore lands.

Bread Ruling Reversal

—*Continued from page 3*

lihood of injury from the ingredient's use. Instead he can impose on food producers 'the inherently impossible' task of trying to prove the negative that there is no likelihood of injury.'

Safety Seen Hard to Establish

"Not matter how much testing a food producer may do, it would be virtually impossible to prove, for example, that there is no likelihood of injury from use in foods of salt, flour or "Myrj 45" because it cannot be proven that there is no likelihood that they do not have some relationship to multiple sclerosis or cancer, since all of the causes of these diseases are not known.

"It would take decades to set at rest the hundreds of questions that can be asked about any food or food ingredient—questions which may be motivated by honest scientific doubts or by the desire of entrenched competitors to preserve their competitive advantages.

"Atlas and other producers of food ingredients already spend large amounts on the difficult and time consuming experiments required to test the safety of their products. If the additional burden of proving a negative is to be placed on producers of new and useful ingredients, congress, not the admintstrator, should make the decision to impose the burden."

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less: 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Hand Trucks, 50 available, used, all steel, teeter type, 04" x 28" x 20", roller bearing stationary & ball bearing swivel wheels. Price very reasonable. OPD 764.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, unused, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive. Satisfaction guaranteed Only a few left Price very reasonable, inspect American Sales Co., 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12 N Y HOllis 8-2900.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 38 years we have been buying from single items to complete Plants—Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

Chemical Machinery wanted for replacement project Can use several pressure vessels, centrifuges, rotary and vacuum dryers, filter presses, a continuous filter, chill roll dryer, steel and stainless steel tanks, mixing equipment packaging and wrapping units. Do you know of an assembled unit or operating plant? Please advise. OPD 737.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 735.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 767.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Monosodium Glutamate: Aggressive technical salesman, managerial ability. Willing to relocate, excellent opportunity, established chemical manufacturer. Salary and expenses. All replies strictly confidential. Reply to OPD 763.

Chemist acquainted with various casein glue and paint formulas, who has been in actual production of these products. A 50% partnership will be given the right man. OPD 765.

Technical Assistant to Division Head. Large, well established Eastern manufacturer has excellent permanent opportunity for qualified man or woman experienced in bulk Essential Oils, Perfume Compounds and Flavors. Duties will include some sales correspondence and production problems. Chemical degree preferred but ability and resourcefulness desired. Dignified, pleasant New York office. In reply give full details, past connections and length of service in each, age, salary earned and expected. OPD 768.

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Fine paint at a sacrifice—190 gallons green baking enamel. Glidden's No. 22178 in 5 gal. buckets. Cost $4.35 gal. First quality. Made for spraying metal awnings. Out of this business. Will close out at half price.

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Owner will be in New York week of March 2nd. Amply financed. Will welcome inquiries from prime producers.

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Wastes — Residues — By-Products

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AIChE Sets Program

—Continued from page 5

Newark College of Engineering, Newark, N. J.

"Details of Industrial Flotation," G. Gutzeit, director, research and testing laboratory, General American Transportation Corporation, East Chicago, Ind.

"Details of Industrial Flotation," R. B. Booth, senior research chemist, mineral dressing laboratories, American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn.

"Laboratory Procedures for Flotation Testing," Mr. Gutzeit

"Cost Estimating Methods in Mineral Engineering," F. Crampton, research engineer, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Mulberry, Fla.

Discussion, conducted by A. M. Gaudin, professor of mineral engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Simultaneous Sessions Set

On March 10 there will be two simultaneous sessions in the morning, the first being part three of the symposium on mineral engineering technics, with T. S. Leary presiding. It will feature:—

Panel discussion, "Fine Sizing," led by H. R. Spedden, head of the Mineral Engineering Laboratory, Union Carbine & Carbon Research Laboratories, Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Panel discussion, "Sizing Devices," led by S.R.B. Cooke, professor of metallurgy and mineral dressing, school of mines, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

A general technical program will also be held in the morning with A. N. Hixson presiding. It will feature the following papers:—

"Reproduction of Vapor-Phase Hydrogenation Catalyst," M. G. Pelipetz, L. V. Frank, H. H. Ginsberg, E. L. Clark, Bureau of Mines.

"The AEC or CWS Air Filter," David H. Northrup, Cambridge Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Performance of a Pulse Extraction Column," R. M. Cohen, G H. Beyer, Institute for Atomic Research, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

"The Design and Use of a Ten-Kilo-Curie Experimental Gamma Source," L. E. Brownell, W. W. Meinke, E. W. Coleman, J. V. Nehemias, Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"The Manufacture and Reactions of Hexachlorocyclopentadiene," A. H. Maude, D. S. Rosenberg, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Continuation of Symposium

During the afternoon of March 4 there will be a continuation of the symposium on mineral engineering technics with D. W. Oakley presiding and a simultaneous symposium on "Streamlined Paper Shuffling" with F. R. Fisher presiding. The first symposium session will have two parts:—

Panel discussion, "Sink and Float," led by W. T. Turral, supervisor of preparation, Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, Lansford, Pa.

Panel discussion, "Concentrating Devices," led by A. Stanley, head of the mineral engineering laboratory, titanium division, National Lead Company, Tahawus, N. Y.

At the second symposium the following papers will be presented:—

"A Solution to the Comunications Problem," C. B. Barr, supervisor of comunications, Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc.

"Statistical Analysis of Experimental Data by Means of Punched Cards," C. E. Cumings, J. Sherman, Texas Company, Beacon, N. Y.

"How to Organize Your Paper Work Problem," Frank Knox, Frank M. Knox Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Applications of Electronic Data Processing Machines," C. C. Hurd, director, department of applied science, International Business Machines Corporation, New York.

"Hydrometallurical Processes" Symposium

Concurrent symposia will be held on the morning of March 11. The first will be on "Hydrometallurgical Processes," with J. D. Sullivan, chairman, and J. Clegg, co-chairman. The second will be on "Fluid Mechanics," with R. L. Pigford presiding. At the first symposium the following papers will be presented:—

"Electro-Chemical Process Applications for Ion Exchange Membranes," Rubert Kunin, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

"Manganese Recovery From Low Grade Ores," Louis N. Allen, jr., Chemical Construction Corporation, New York.

"Fluidized-Bed Sulphate Roasting of Nonferrous Metals," F. M. Stephens, jr., Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

"Recovery of Vanadium by Ion Exchange," R. Long, Dow Chemical Company, Pittsburg, Calif.

At the concurrent symposium the following papers are scheduled for presentation:—

"Transfer of Momentum in Jet of Air Issuing Into a Tube," E. W. Comings, professor of chemical engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

"Transport of Momentum and Energy in a Ducted Jet," L. G. Alexander, A. Kivnick, E. W. Comings, E. D. Henze, department of chemical engineering, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

"Pipeline Design for Non-Newtonian Fluids," A. B. Metzner, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

"Pressure Drop in Single-Phase Flow Through Packed Columns," R. H. Crowther, R. G. Taecker, department of chemical engineering, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.

"Co-Current Turbulent-Turbulent Flow of Air and Water-Clay Suspensions in Horizontal Pipes," H. C. Ward, J. M. Dalla Valle, department of chemical engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Coal Chemicals, Drugs

—Continued from page 3

yard goods; nonmetallic building materials, including roofing and insulating products; refractory products; construction machinery and equipment including oilfield machinery, and industrial, scientific and technical glass products.

Sellers of the commodities and services decontrolled by the actions need not make or keep records on future transactions. They must, however, keep available for inspection whatever records were required by the regulations under which they have been operating.

Coal and other solid fuels, together with coal chemicals and other related commodities and services were decontrolled at all levels of distribution by amendment 2 to General Overriding Regulation 12, revision 1. The commodities and services decontrolled comprise all those handled by OPS solid fuels branch, including coke, coal chemicals and coke oven gas, it was explained by the agency.

Coal Chemicals Decontrolled

Coal chemicals decontrolled (as defined in Supplementary Regulation 13 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation) include the following major items:—Ammonium sulphate, coaltar, naphthalene, crude light oils, benzol, toluol, xylol, creosote oil, pitch, tar acid oils and tar acid, pyridin, and other tar bases.

OPS officials estimate that the value of the anthracite mined last year was $500,000,000 and of bituminous coal, $2,300,000,000. The overáll value of the products of the cokeoven industry, including the tar distilling industry, is approximately $1,600,000,000, of which only $600,000,000 represents open market sales.

All sales of drugs and cosmetics in the continental United States, as well as in the territories and possessions except Puerto Rico, were decontrolled at all levels of distribution by amendment 3 to General Overriding Regulation 3, revision 1. The gross annual volume of business for the drug industry at retail was estimated at $1,500,000,000. The corresponding figure for the cosmetics industry was stated as $1,000,000,000.

Drug Sales Affected

The decontrol action exempts from price control, it was explained, all sales involving drugs, pharmaceutical products, medicines, proprietary drug products, cosmetics, toilet preparations and dentifrices. These products have been covered under the General Ceiling Price Regulation and applicable supplementary regulations.

Sellers of these exempted products were relieved from record-keeping requirements as to future transactions but must preserve records of past transactions as specified by the GCPR, section 16. Dairy products decontrolled account for about 14 cents out of the consumer food dollar. The products include fluid milk, fluid milk products, canned milk, powdered milk, butter and cheese and ice cream.

Under the decontrolled lumber and wood products, the announcement of OPS listed new tight cooperage under CPR 86, eastern and central wooden agricultural containers under CPR 90, Southern California used wooden agricultural containers under CPR 142, softwood, plywood and hardwood faced plywood under CPR 153, and western wood preserving industry (pressure process only) under CPR 170.

The decontrol of building materials included cement, gypsum and gypsum products, lime and vitrified clay sewer pipe and allied products.

Phosphate Rock Pricing

—Continued from page 3

shapes); magnesium rerolling slabs and powder; magnesium scrap; masurium; meerschaum; mesothorium; monazite (rare earths); mullite; olivine; optical calcite (Iceland spar); osmium metal (waste and products except jewelry); perlite; pewter and pewter scrap; phosphate rock; palladium metal (waste and products except jewelry); platinum metal (waste and products except jewelry); pumice and pumicite.

Quartz crystals; radium; roofing granules; rottonstone; ruthenium metal (waste and products except jewelry); selenium; sepiolite; shale; silvas alloy; silver scrap; silver (semi-fabricated alloys, wire sheet, blanks, circles, solders, brazing alloys, silverclad metals, silver inlays, etc.); slate flour; solder and babbitt metal containing silver; solder (pig, bar, wire); solder residues; strotienite; thorium (rare earths); tin ores and concentrates; tin, primary (pig and special shapes); tin residues; tin (sheet, pipe, bar, extruded products, puverized, tape and anodes); tripoli; type metal residues, and type metals (electrotype, linotype, monotype, stereotype).

Vermiculite; volcanic ash; whiting (chalk); witherite; zinc anodes and special shapes; zinc base alloys (primary, secondary); zinc dross; zinc dust; zinc lithographers' plates; zinc metallic; zinc (milling, smelting, refining); zinc ores and concentrates; zinc ores—royalties; zinc (primary slab); zinc residues; zinc rolled products (sheet, strip, plate, etc.); zinc scrap; zircon; bentonite; quartzite; canister; wollastonite; perophyllite, and indium.

CCDA 1953 Honor Award

—Continued from page 5

division of the National Production Authority. Two months later he became director, and in November he advanced to the position of assistant administrator of the Chemical, Rubber and Forest Products Bureau of the NPA. In 1952 he returned to Calco in his present capacity.

The award will be presented to Mr. Klipstein by Charles W. Walton, president of the CCDA and general manager of the adhesives and coating division of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. He will be introduced by Frank E. Dolian, manager of the market development department of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

During the day the association will conduct a program based on the theme, "Economics and Commercial Chemical Development," with Richard B. Schneider, vice-president of the Empire Trust Company, New York, serving as meeting chairman.

The morning program will include the following talks:—"Financing Chemical Expansion—The Dow Chemical Company Philosophy," by Carl Gerstacker, treasurer of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; "Expansion by Acquisition," by Ernest Hart, vice-president of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., and "The Investment Attiture Toward Growth Companies," by William K. Beckers, of Spencer Trask & Co., New York.

At a luncheon meeting, C. E. Waring, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will speak on "Influence of Government Regulations on Company Expansion." In the afternoon the subject, "What Is A Good Project For A Chemical Company?" will be discussed by S. T. Ellis, vice-president of Commercial Solvents and William H. McLean, vice-president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Mr. Ellis will speak on "Technological Considerations" and Mr. McLean on "Marketing and Financial Considerations." This will be followed by a talk on "Coordination of Financial and Research Planning" by Thomas Vaughn, vice-president of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

On March 24 the association will hold its business meeting.